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LYMAN A VERY BUSY MAN

EXCISE COMMISSIONER'S FOOTSTEPS DOGGED BY OFFICE SEEKERS.

A Fine Illustration of the Manner in Which the Raines Bill Takes the Saloon Out of Politics—Boss Platt Consulted by Long-Distance Telephone on Every Move Made—Party Workers Expect to Get All the Places.

ALBANY, April 2.—Excise Commissioner Lyman took the oath of office to-day, filed his bond for $20,000, and began the work of organizing the Liquor Tax Bureau. He is one of the busiest men in the city, for there is a swarm of politicians constantly dogging him in pursuit of places. He cannot get away from them; they do not give him a minute's peace. They follow him through the corridors, flock into the office of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, where Mr. Lyman has been as a member of the board, from which he resigned to-day, and invade his residence.

The entire spectacle is a beautiful illustration of the manner in which the liquor business has been "taken out of politics." Members of the State Committee, Senators, Assemblymen, and lobbyists are on a constant jump to get Mr. Lyman's ear and urge the claims of some of their henchmen for places in his bureau, and as there are places where there are contests, he long-distance telephone is worked in a way that must be extremely profitable to the company between the capital and 49 Broadway, where ex-Senator Platt has his office.

Mr. Lyman's bond is for $20,000. This was filed this morning. The sureties are Charles H. Babcock of Rochester, a member of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, and one of the alternates at large to the St. Louis Convention; John T. Mott, a member of the Republican State Committee from Oswego, and Elton B. Mott, also of Oswego.

Commissioner Lyman appointed a temporary Secretary of the board to-day, selecting W. H. Steele of Oswego for the post. Mr. Steele was formerly an Assemblyman from the Oswego district and a member of the Constitutional Convention.

Commissioner Lyman made a requisition on the Civil Service Commission for a list of eligibles for clerkships and other places in the office, and then he went with Superintendent Easton of the Capitol to hunt up quarters. He was finally placed in rooms on the second floor which were reserved some time ago for the Controller's officer, the latter official consenting to give up temporarily the idea of moving from his present offices in the old State House.

The question of the classification of the confidential special agents has not yet been settled. It remains just as it was after the Attorney General gave his opinion to the Governor that they belonged in the non-competitive schedule. Commissioner Lyman told a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day that he supposed the Civil Service Board would determine in what schedule these agents were to be classified before it became necessary for him to make any appointment. He said he thought the question would be referred entirely to the Civil Service Board, and he expected that a meeting soon would be held at which the matter would be settled.

There is a lively fight for the Deputy Commissioner's place for Erie County. As stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES two days ago, there are two candidates, Messrs. O'Grady and Caldwell. The manner in which the struggle for the job is conducted by these Erie County men further illustrates how the excise business has been "taken out of politics." Mr. O'Grady is a brother of James M. E. O'Grady, the Republican leader on the floor of the Assembly, and he relies upon this backing largely to help him get the place. Mr. Caldwell is indorsed by the local Republican organization.

There are three Erie Senators, Messrs. Lamy, George A. Davis, and Seibert. Mr. Lamy voted for the Raines bill; the other two voted against it in defiance of the orders of Mr. Platt. Senators Davis and Seibert are now indorsing Mr. Caldwell's canvass for this two-thousand-dollar job, while Mr. Lamy is supporting Mr. O'Grady. Mr. Lamy has appealed to Mr. Platt over the long-distance telephone on behalf of his candidate, giving as a reason why his candidate should have the backing of the boss that he, Lamy, voted for the Raines bill, as Mr. Platt had directed him to do, while the men who are backing Mr. Caldwell refused to obey his orders. It requires very little analysis of this situation to see that the entire liquor question is "taken out of politics," as Mr. Raines and various other Platt statesmen said would be the case when the bill was under discussion. If it should turn out that the confidential special agents were not to be taken from the merit list, there would be a scramble which would extend to every county in the State, for there are candidates too numerous to count, and every Senator and Assemblyman is overwhelmed with applications.

Mr. Raines does not intend to allow any amendatory excise bills to be passed this session. One or two German societies and clubs in New-York City sent up to-day a bill to extend to clubs the same privileges that the Raines bill gives to hotels. The bill came into the possession of Senator Page. He promptly turned it over to Senator Raines. Senator Raines put it in the darkest corner of his desk, and locked the drawer, with the remark that the bill was as good as lost, and that he thought it doubtful if any one would ever find it.

RECOMMENDED JACOB WORTH.

His Friends After the Brooklyn Deputy Excise Commissionership.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth's name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the office of Deputy Excise Commissioner for Brooklyn. State Excise Commissioner Lyman, while in this city Wednesday, was waited upon by a delegation in Mr. Worth's behalf. The delegation was composed of Controller Palmer, County Clerk Saffen, Sheriff Butling, William W. Goodrich, and John G. Deubert, who fought hard at the Fifth Congressional Convention to send Mr. Worth as a delegate to the National Republican Convention.

They also called upon ex-Senator Platt and informed him that Mr. Worth was their choice. They said they would not submit another name until it was decided that Mr. Worth would not accept.

One of the men who visited ex-Senator Platt said:

"We wanted to establish the fact that we were to be recognized. We submitted Mr. Worth's name, but he does not desire nor would he accept the place. The Deputy Commissionership pays only $3,500 a year, and it is merely a clerical position. It would not suit Mr. Worth, but he wants one of his friends to get it. When the time comes, we will submit a name, and the man will be appointed."

Among others who desire to secure the place are E. E. H. Roehr, private secretary to Hamilton Fish; ex-Assemblyman Frank Schulz, and ex-Assemblyman Henry E. Abel.

Controller Palmer was in Albany yesterday. He is a delegate from Kings County to the National Republican Convention, and is in favor of Gov. Morton's candidacy.

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A THIEF ON A BICYCLE.

How He Deceived a Paterson (N. J.) Woman and Robbed Her House.

PATERSON, N. J., April 2.—Mrs. J. Chapuys of 108 Jackson Street, this city, was startled this afternoon by the violent ringing of her door bell. Hurrying to the front of the house, she opened the door, and was confronted by a man dressed in a bicycle suit, and wearing whiskers. The man was apparently out of breath, and in short sentences said he had been riding through Avondale a short time before, and saw a man meet with an accident. Riding up to the injured man the wheelman asked if he could assist him. "Summoning help," the bicyclist continued, "I had the man taken to a house, and there learned that he was your husband. He wants some money to hire a carriage in which to get home."

Mrs. Chapuys was greatly alarmed by the news, and at first was going to give the money, but on second thought she said she had better go herself, and inquired as to where her husband was. Giving a fictitious address in Avondale, the bicyclist mounted his wheel, which he had left standing on the walk, and rode off. Mrs. Chapuys hurried from the house and made all haste to Avondale. When she arrived there she found that the man had deceived her, and then she made for home as quickly as she had left, suspecting that the whole thing was a trick of some kind.

Arriving in Paterson, the woman went to the station, and a policeman escorted her to her home. There she found everything in confusion, and a search showed that her pocketbook, containing $50, a quantity of silverware and jewelry and other small articles had been stolen.

The policeman investigated and learned from neighbors that the bicyclist did not go far when Mrs. Chapuys left the house, and returned and packed up what he could conveniently carry on his wheel. His whiskers must have been false ones, for when he left the house and rode off with the plunder his face was without a vestage of hair. The police say the man knew the movements of the family, and waited until only the woman was in the house. The authorities have not been able to find any trace of the man beyond the facts given above.

ALLIANCE OF SCENIC PAINTERS.

To Work in Harmony with the Association of Theatre Employes.

Every member of the Protective Alliance of Scenic Painters of America living in New-York and Brooklyn was present last evening at the lodgerooms, 153 West Twenty-third Street, where the installation of officers took place and the organization was perfected.

An agreement has now been reached whereby this alliance acts in harmony with the national association, embodying all theatre employes.

"It simply means this," said President Harley Merry, "if George Edwardes brings a shipload of scenery from England to America he will not be able to get a scene shifter or carpenter in New-York to handle it, and the orchestra will not even play slow music. For that matter, no piece of scenery painted by a non-union man will be handled in any of the large cities in this country.

"We have to do this to protect ourselves against the hordes of fresco men who dabble for a farthing, and some of the managers, who care nothing for art, but only for making money."

Mr. Merry was installed last night President, together with the following other officers: Seymour Parker, First Vice President; John W. Rough, Second Vice President; Orville S. Story, Boston, Third Vice President; Moses E. Bloom, Secretary; Frank Platier, Treasurer; David Well, Sergeant at Arms. In addition to these there were six Trustees installed, representing New-York, Boston, Pittsburg, and Buffalo, and Corresponding Secretaries from San Francisco, Cincinnati, Boston, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

Mr. Merry made an interesting address, telling the purpose of the organization.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Its Work Believed to be About One-Half Completed.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Justice Brewer presided to-day over the first formal meeting of the Venezuelan Commission that has been held for the past two weeks, having returned from San Antonio, Texas, last night. All the members were in attendance, and, after careful individual study of the British Blue Book, entered into a rigid discussion of its arguments and evidence.

To-day's session was considered the most important so far held by the commission, which is now possessed of all the main features of the contention and the principal points upon which the dispute depends.

The question of sending one or more representatives of the commission to Europe to verify the accuracy of the documents submitted by Venezuela and Great Britain was discussed, and, while no definite action was taken, the indispensability of the examination of Spanish, as well as Dutch, archives was recognized, and no doubt is expressed that a search will soon be ordered. The commission has now been at work three months, and its labors are thought to be about half completed.

In the House to-day Mr. Hitt reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the resolution asking the President to transmit to Congress all the correspondence in the Department of State relating to mediation or intervention by the United States in the affairs of Venezuela since Dec. 1, 1895, to date, and the resolution was agreed to.

Robert K. McCoy Probably Shot.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., April 2.—Robert K. McCoy, relative of the McCoys who years ago were mixed up in a feud with the Hatfields, on Big Sandy River, moved to this county about two months ago. He left late last night for his home. His horse was found grazing about fifteen miles south of here this morning. The saddle and sides of the horse were covered with blood. People living in that vicinity say they heard shots about midnight, and it is supposed that McCoy was shot and his body thrown into the creek and carried away. Bloodstains lead to the creek.

No Change in Plans of Naval Ships.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Naval Appropriation bill requires that the ships authorized therein shall be contracted for within ninety days from the approval of the act. This means, according to the department experts, a following of the designs for the Kentucky and Kearsarge, and does not permit any change in the plans. The plans in question are eminently satisfactory, however, and there is no disposition to make any alterations, with the exception, possibly, in the turrets. The few minor changes which may be regarded as needful can be made without trouble and at no loss of time.

Burglars in a New-Jersey Church.

ROSELLE, N. J., April 2.—Burglars last night entered St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Roselle, and carried off the silver communion service, the rector's robes, a pair of handsome vases, a book rack, and a memorial plate presented to the church by Mrs. Smith of Roselle. The thieves also entered a small chapel between Roselle and Union, but failed to get anything there, and for spite they threw hymn books around the floor and destroyed several of them.

Talk of the Democratic Convention.

John B. Stanchfield, Democratic leader of the Assembly, and Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany came to this city last night on private business. The talk among the Democratic politicians is now to the effect that the State Committee may not be called together for three or four weeks, and that the Democratic State Convention will meet in Saratoga June 20 or 24. Senator Hill is expected to arrive at the Hotel Normandie to-morrow.

Mr. Tracy Visits Gen. Harrison.

Ex-President Harrison spent much of yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel making final arrangements for his marriage to Mrs. Dimmick, which will take place next Monday. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy called on him in the morning.

TO SHUT OUT MIDDLEMEN

BESSEMER STEEL MANUFACTURERS FORM AN ASSOCIATION.

A Meeting Held at the Hotel Waldorf Yesterday, at Which Nearly All the Prominent Concerns Were Represented—Not Intended to Bring About Undue Advance in Price, Mr. Oliver Says—Price for the Present $20 a Ton.

Representatives of very nearly all the leading manufactories of Bessemer steel in the United States met yesterday at the Hotel Waldorf, in this city, and formed themselves into an association or combination to "regulate and protect the business," as one of the chief movers in the enterprise put it.

Among those present at the conference were President John G. A. Leishmann of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg; President George T. Oliver of the Hainsworth Steel Company, Pittsburg; Willis L. King, general manager of the Jones & Loughlin Company, Pittsburg; J. B. McIlvaine of the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company, J. D. Stackhouse of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn.; Tom L. Johnson of the Johnson Steel Company of Cleveland, Ohio; R. M. Gilbert of the King, Gilbert & Warner Company, Columbus, Ohio, and officials of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, Steelton; Pennsylvania Steel Company, Steelton; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland; Otis Steel Company, Cleveland; Ohio Steel Company, Youngstown; Bellaire Steel Company, Bellaire, Ohio; Union Steel Company, Alexandria, Ind.; Shenango Valley Steel Company, New-Castle; Maryland Steel Company, Sparrowspoint; Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, Wheeling, and Ashland Steel Company, Ashland, Ky.

The steel magnates held a five-hour session, and, although there was, as was stated by one of those present, a very considerable variety of views and some opposition to a very close combination for the advancement of prices and the strict regulation of output, the general plan agreed on beforehand went through all right.

An association—a purely informal association, it was called—was formed, with Major Bent of the Pennsylvania Steel Company as Chairman, or President, and William G. Reis of the Shenango Valley (Penn.) Steel Company as Vice President.

It was agreed to adjourn at 5 P. M. until this afternoon, when another meeting will be held at the Waldorf to perfect the details of the organization, and to transact other business of interest to the steel manufacturers.

George T. Oliver was seen last night at the Waldorf by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"With the exception of a few months during last Fall," he said, "the manufacturers of Bessemer steel in the United States have been conducting a losing business for the last three years. This has resulted more through the growing influence of the middleman than on account of competition between the manufacturers themselves. With the purpose in view of eliminating such influence, and of bringing about a closer relation between buyer and seller, the steel men met in session at the Waldorf this morning and have succeeded in agreeing among themselves that in future all negotiations shall be confined strictly to the producer on the one hand and the consumer on the other.

"It is not intended to restrict production except in so far as such restriction will be brought about by doing away with such fictitious transactions and the confining of business to the actual wants of the country. In many instances, a middleman will purchase steel in large quantities from a manufacturer, for which he has no customer in sight. When the time of delivery arrives the manufacturer will naturally expect him to furnish specifications for this steel. His only course is then to dump it on the market at any price that it will bring. One such transaction may end, as in many instances it has, in demoralizing the entire market, and ruining the business of the whole season. We hope, through the influence of this organization and by frequent meetings and interchange of views, to do away with this evil. We think we can do so.

"This organization does not include all the manufacturers of Bessemer steel in the country, nor is such unanimous action necessary. The great Carnegie Phipps & Co. of Pittsburg is not represented at all; neither is the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago bound by the action of the other members. But there is no doubt in my mind that both companies will act in substantial harmony with the other manufacturers, as neither of them has the reputation of being a disturber in the market.

"It is not our intention to bring about any undue advance in the price of steel. The price which has been agreed upon for the present, $20 a ton, is fully justified by the strong advance which has taken place within the last two weeks in pig iron and iron ore, and it is really doubtful whether, in view of the existing conditions, the manufacturers can make any profit at that price."

Owing to the very stringent laws in Illinois against trusts, or agreements or associations of any kind among manufacturers, the Illinois Steel Company was not directly represented at yesterday's conference, and took no part therein. The representative of the company was at the Waldorf, though, and took the liveliest interest in the news of the proceedings.

Mr. Oliver said he felt certain that the price of steel would not go above $20 a ton in any event.

Quite recently the American Bessemer steel manufacturers, by informal agreement, advanced the price of steel billets from $17 to $20 per ton.

It has been generally reported among steel men that the combination of manufacturers proposes to regulate the price of steel of all kinds, and also to regulate the output on the general basis of the product of each company during the past twelve months. It has also been generally reported that the American steel manufacturers had reached some sort of an agreement with the steel makers of Europe. This last report was denied yesterday by those at the meeting at the Waldorf.

Military Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Congressional appointments of cadetships to the United States Military Academy have been given to the following young men: Joseph C. Kay, New-Brunswick, (Third District,) N. J.; James W. Furness, Philadelphia, (Second District;) James Goeth, Burnville, (Second District,) S. C., with Harrison B. Hair, Blackville, as alternate; William C. Gillmore, Lorain, (Fourteenth District,) Ohio, with Earl H. Noel, Ashland, as alternate; Herman W. Albery, Columbus, (Twelfth District,) Ohio; William P. Stokey, Connotton, (Eighteenth District,) Ohio; James R. McVicker, Sigourney, (Sixth District,) Iowa; George Auchenrieth, Jr., Clayton, (Tenth District,) Mo., with Charles C. Harvey, St. Louis, as alternate; Frank Richardson, Augusta, (Fourth District,) Kan., with Franklin G. Brown, Fall River, as alternate; Harry F. Gilmore, Plattville, (Third District,) Wis., and Clinton P. Arnold, Prescott, (Third District,) Ark.

Cannot Store Bicycles in School.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 2.—The children who have been riding bicycles to school in this village have been forbidden to store their wheels in the school building hereafter. The reason the board gives for this action is that the bicycles diverted the attention of the pupils from their studies. During school hours mischievous boys constantly got into the room where the wheels were and stuck pins in their tires, causing confusion and complaints. The pupils are angry at the new order of the board, as many who lived at a distance depended upon bicycles as a means of locomotion.

School Children's Names Forged.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 2.—Mayor Gleason's charge that many names signed to the petition of children in the Fifth Ward School to have Martin G. Joyce reinstated as Principal were forged has been verified by the Board of Education. The board finds that of the 600 names purporting to be upon the petition only 285 were genuine. Eighty of the persons who signed do not attend that school, 107 of the names were not the signatures of the pupils they purported to be, and were signed more than once, some four times. There are 844 pupils registered in the school.

TWO MYSTERIOUS PRISONERS.

One of Them Wounded in the Wrist—The Police Reticent.

Central Office detectives arraigned two mysterious prisoners in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, one of whom was shot through the right wrist. The detectives held a private consultation with Magistrate Deuel, and the prisoners were remanded until to-day.

The wounded prisoner said that he was John Thompson, thirty-four years old. He refused to give any address. The other was John B. Ferguson, twenty-eight years old, of 83 Fourth Avenue. Thompson's wound was dressed at Bellevue Hospital early in the morning, and after he was remanded he was placed in the prison ward of that institution. Ferguson was taken to Police Headquarters.

Capt. O'Brien and the detectives refused to talk about the arrests, but it was reported that the men were believed to be implicated in several burglaries up town, and that they are the men who entered Mrs. H. Trowbridge's house, at 171 West Seventy-eighth Street, on Monday afternoon.

It was said that the detectives had a chase after the prisoners while they were on the way home from duty along the line of the Barnum & Bailey circus parade on Wednesday night, and that it was then that Thompson was shot.

ROBBED AND LOCKED IN A CAR.

A Syracuse Merchant Escaped in a Wilderness in the West.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 2.—William S. Hale is at the home of Mrs. James Loftus, 826 Eleventh Avenue, South, in this city. He states that he was attacked March 3 in the railroad yards in Syracuse, N. Y., where he is the owner of an extensive dairy, and robbed of $240.

He was then bound hand and foot with hempen ropes and thrown into a box car, where he was left by his assailants, who carefully closed the door of the car. He finally succeeded in forcing the door of the car, and found himself on a moving train in the Western wilderness.

When the train stopped, he jumped out and made his way to a farmhouse, where he was cared for and kept two weeks. He then made his way to Minneapolis and to the house of a relative. As soon as he recovers sufficiently to travel he will return to his home in the East.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 2.—William E. Hale disappeared from this city March 3. His wife said that he wore away from home three suits of clothes, and took little money with him. She instituted search, and came to the conclusion that he had left town to avoid creditors, as he was financially embarrassed. His farm property was sold at auction by Mrs. Hale on March 27.

VOTING MACHINE BEAT DEMOCRATS.

Enough Votes to Have Elected Thrown Away Through Defects.

SING SING, N. Y., April 2.—The Board of Town Officers of Ossining met to-day to take action concerning the muddle into which this town has become involved owing to the unreliable working of the Myers balloting machines at the election on Tuesday.

They examined two of the machines and found evidences that many Socialist-Labor votes had been recorded when there were no nominations by that party, and the pegs should have been capped so that they could not be pushed.

These votes were intended for the Democratic Party, whose candidates were in the adjoining column. The party lost more than enough votes to have elected its entire ticket by several hundred majority.

The board will meet again to-morrow to receive a formal protest from the Democratic candidates and Town Committee, and to make its report. It will probably determine to ask the courts to order a new election.

RAPID TRANSIT BILL FAVORED.

It Will Be Reported to the Senate Without Amendment.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Senate Cities Committee to-night decided to report favorably Senator Stranahan's bill, which embraces the important amendments to the New-York City rapid transit law which were prepared by the Rapid Transit Commission. The committee had been requested to make several additional amendments to the bill, but decided to report it in the shape that it was sent to Albany by the commission.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 2.—All the principal merchants in Poughkeepsie have received blank petitions, which they are asked to circulate, protesting against legislative action authorizing the construction of an underground railroad on Broadway, New-York City. The principal objection urged is that it will destroy business below Fourteenth Street.

TWO MEN SHOT BY A DESPERADO.

Indignant Citizens Bent on Meting Out Speedy Punishment.

CONCORD, Ga., April 2.—Sheriff Gynn and a posse went to the house of Taylor Delk, a notorious desperado, to arrest him for robbery and assault. As the Sheriff arrived at the door, he was shot through the side. While he was lying on the front porch begging for some one to come and get him, John F. Madden attempted to drag him off and was fired on, the ball passing through both thighs and breaking both legs.

A crowd has surrounded the house, and it is proposed to set it on fire and drive out Delk and his gang companions, he men will be shot down if they attempt to come out. If caught alive, they will be lynched.

Sheriff Gynn is not expected to live. Mr. Madden is a prominent merchant well known throughout Georgia. His condition is regarded as dangerous.

Will Make a Bitter Fight.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Illinois Steel Company is prepared for a long and stubborn legal fight with the Attorney General before it will submit to any decree forfeiting its charter. Instead of filing an answer in the quo warranto proceedings really begun against it, the company has filed a demurrer, to have the information filed by the Attorney General withdrawn, because it is "indefinite, insufficient, and incorrect." The demurrer also asserts that the Attorney General has not set forth any unlawful act or usurpation, in which the people are interested, which is any concern of the Attorney General, or which would be a ground for the forfeiture of the charter. As in law a demurrer is supposed to confess all the allegations made, but to deny their sufficiency to make out a prima-facie case, it is probable that the litigation will be decided upon the demurrer alone.

Going to Japan to See the Eclipse.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The American yacht Coronet arrived from New-York yesterday, after a fair passage of 118 days. Arthur Curtis James, her owner, sent her around the Horn for the purpose of conveying a party of scientists to Japan to make observations of the eclipse of the sun, which takes place in August. The party will be headed by Prof. Todd of Amherst College, and, including Mr. James and his wife, there will be fifteen all told. Mr. James and the other members of the party are expected to arrive within forty-eight hours, and the Coronet will be all ready to start for the Orient on their arrival.

Next Sunday's Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
EASTER NUMBER—36 pages with illuminated cover. Full of interesting features. Price 3 cents. See table of contents in Saturday's Eagle.

BIG FIRE IN BRUNSWICK, GA.

PROPERTY VALUED AT HALF A MILLION DOLLARS DESTROYED.

One Man Dead and Five Injured—Much of the Business Portion of the City Burned—Firemen Forced to Abandon Their Efforts Through Failure of the Water Supply—Goods Carted from Stores, Warehouses, and Dwellings.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., April 2.—A fire that started on the docks of the Plant Railway system at 11:30 this morning, caused the death of one man, the injury of five others, and the loss of $500,000.

The dead man is Night Watchman Smith, whose life was ended by apoplexy caused by excitement.

One of the injured men, whose name is unknown, lost a hand. The other injured persons are negroes who were prostrated by heat and smoke.

The property destroyed includes the wharf property, cotton sheds, freight warehouses, tracks, part of the freight in the warehouses, &c., all belonging to the Plant system, and comprising their local terminal freight facilities; a number of freight cars and between 10,000 and 20,000 cross-ties, the property of N. Emanuel and James E. Broadhead; 25,000 barrels of resin, 1,000 barrels of spirits of turpentine, all the wharf engines, the wholesale grocery building, grocery stock, and warehouse buildings of the Downing Company; Segues's fish house, and various small fish and oyster houses on the water edge of Bay Street.

On the other side of Bay Street the fire swept away Briesenick's three-story brick building; the office furniture of Broker Maxey and Lumber Dealer Padrosa; the retail dry goods store of Cohen; the wholesale grocery and liquor stock of R. V. Douglas; the wholesale liquor stock of Tobias Newman; the Metropolitan saloon and the stock of T. Newman; the wholesale warehouses of the Hoyt Hardware Company, and the three-story Ocean Hotel.

On Monk Street, the retail store of the Hoyt Hardware Company was burned, and Bear's two warehouses, full of goods. Across Monk Street the Haas Liquor Company's building and the icehouse were destroyed.

When the destruction of the entire business portion of the town seemed threatened, word was sent to Waycross, Savannah, and Jacksonville for help. Before the firemen could reach here from these cities the water supply was exhausted, and the fire had to burn itself out.

All that the citizens and firemen could do was to save property in buildings that were threatened. All sorts of vehicles were used in carting goods to points of safety. Drays, wagons, coaches, and private carriages were driven at breakneck speed up and down the streets laden with movable property. Stores, warehouses, and dwellings were emptied of their contents.

The Brunswick riflemen were called out at 6 o'clock to-night to guard the property which had been saved. They will remain on duty all night.

The fire interfered with the gas and electric works, and no lights are burning to-night, while the dense smoke keeps the city in total darkness.

DR. SHEDD ACCUSED OF LARCENY.

Citizen of Poughkeepsie Arrested for Taking Secret Society Funds.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 2.—Dr. O. M. Shedd, proprietor of The Poughkeepsie Evening Star and Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners, was arrested in this city to-night on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree.

Shedd for fourteen years was Imperial Recorder of the Order of United Friends.

R. H. Burnham last September was elected Shedd's successor, and when the Finance Committee examined the books of the retiring Recorder it was found that Shedd's accounts were in arrears to the amount to $9,022.85.

M. W. Van Auken of Utica, N. Y., attorney for the order, and A. A. Lamprey of Lawrence, Mass., Treasurer, arrived today, and procured a warrant for Shedd's arrest.

When Shedd arrived at Police Headquarters two pairs of shears were found in his possession, which he had surreptitiously taken from a work basket. When arraigned before the Recorder he was taken suddenly ill, and the examination was adjourned. Shedd was placed under $4,000 bail to appear in court to-morrow moning at 10 o'clock.

FIERCE BLIZZARD IN CLEVELAND.

Wind Fifty-two Miles an Hour—Snow-Drifts Eight Feet High.

CLEVELAND, April 2—A fierce blizzard struck Cleveland this morning and has raged with increasing fury all day. The wind to-night, accompanied by a dense fall of whirling, blinding snow, has reached a velocity of fifty-two miles an hour. The storm came from the West.

Street railway travel at times has been at a standstill in the centre of the city, and many lines have been forced to suspend operations.

On Prospect Street a coupé was overturned by the force of the wind, and the driver was thrown to the ground.

In front of the City Hall a man blinded by the snow was knocked down by a cable car and severely hurt. Richard Frank, a printer, was struck by a cable car which the storm prevented him from seeing. Both legs were chrushed and had to be amputated.

In many places the snowdrifts have reached a height of about eight feet.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Winter weather that has been prevailing in the West reached here to-night. It is snowing hard, and a strong, cold wind is blowing.

The School Conference Useless.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 2.—The School Conference closed this afternoon. It has been barren of result. The Dominion delegates wanted the provincial ministers to re-establish separate schools, but in a modified form, as exists in Nova Scotia. The Manitoba representatives declined this, but offered to eliminate religion entirely from the schools, or to set apart hours during the day for religious teaching, either Protestant or Catholic. The Ottawa delegates did not agree to this, and the conference was adjourned. The Ottawa Commissioners left for home to-day, going via St. Paul.

Woman 102 Years Old Admitted.

The Society of Old Brooklynites met in the Surrogate's office in the Hall of Records, with ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney presiding, last night, and admitted a woman to membership. The honor was conferred upon Mrs. Helen Dean, who is 102 years old. Mrs. Dean lives at 365 Carlton Avenue. She was born in New-Utrecht, her father being one of the Hegeman's. When she was twenty-two years old she married Major William R. Dean, who was connected with the Brooklyn militia. She has been a widow forty years.

Salmon Fishing in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., April 2.—Fly-fishing season for salmon began here to-day. A salmon was caught which weighed about twenty pounds.

MAYOR INJURED BY DYNAMITE.

He Heated the Explosive in Water That Had Been Used Before.

NORTH ARLINGTON, N. J., April 2.—George Bayliss, Mayor of this city, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a pail of "dynamite water." The Mayor was superintending some blasting at his quarry, sticks of dynamite being used.

Owing to the sticks having become frozen it was necessary to thaw them out in hot water. After water has been used for this purpose once it cannot be heated again, owing to the danger of an explosion. A pail of water which had been used had not been emptied, and Bayliss, thinking it was fresh, placed some sticks in it and set the pail over the fire.

As soon as it was placed over the fire there was an explosion, and pieces of the pail went flying in every direction. Bayliss was knocked twenty feet, and was picked up unconscious. His hand was badly injured and fragments of the pail entered his flesh. He will recover, but it is expected that he will lose his right hand.

AMERICAN SCHOONER SEIZED.

Charged with Contravention of Customs Laws in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, April 2.—The American schooner George W. Whitford of New-York has been seized by the gunboat Cordova, six miles off Manzanillo. The schooner was without cargo, but the Captain of the gunboat threatened to sink her. He put an officer on board and conveyed her here, accusing her of having contravened the customs laws.

J. L. Pearcy, United States Consul here, is actively endeavoring to obtain the release of the vessel, whose documents have been sent to the United States Consul General at Bogota. In the meantime a force of police has been stationed on board the schooner. In boarding the schooner, the gunboat fouled and damaged her, and the Captain of the schooner has declared his intention of seeking indemnity for the damage to his vessel and for her detention.

NO PROVISION FOR HIS CHILD.

Contest of the Will of Adolf Ladenburg, Who Was Lost at Sea.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 2.—Objection to the probate of the will of Adolf Ladenburg, the New-York banker, who was lost overboard from the steamship Niagara Feb. 19, were filed with Surrogate Weller to-day by Daniel Brown of Far Rockaway, who was appointed guardian ad litem for Mr. Ladenburg's infant daughter, Eugenie Marie.

Mr. Ladenburg left all his property to his wife. After the will was drawn, and before Mr. Ladenburg's death, his child was born. The will had not been changed at his death to provide for the child. Mr. Brown claims the statutes provide that in such cases the mother of the child is entitled only to her dower right, and the child is entitled to the estate subject to the dower.

It is thought no opposition to Mr. Brown's claim will be made by Mrs. Ladenburg.

Surrogate Weller took the matter under advisement, and announced that he would accept briefs.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK STATE HOUSE.

Stones Torn from the Corner of Mississippi's Crumbling Capitol.

JACKSON, Miss., April 2.—An attempt was made last night to tear down the State Capitol. Two large stones were removed from the southwest corner, and had not Secretary of State Power, who was working in his office later than usual, heard the stones fall and gone out to investigate, a large section of the crumbling building would have been undermined. The vandals are not known. The building is old, and in such a dilapidated condition that the removal of the smallest support would cause a collapse, and the State officials talk about moving out.

HOLDEN OF SYRACUSE NOMINATED.

Chosen by the Governor for Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commissioner.

ALBANY, April 2.—Hendrick S. Holden of Syracuse has been appointed by Gov. Morton as a member of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, in place of Henry H. Lyman, who has been made State Excise Commissioner. Holden is a leading citizen of Syracuse, where he represents the coal interests of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. He is also Vice President of the Commercial Bank of Syracuse.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE THEATRE.

Accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, He Sees "The Prisoner of Zenda."

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President and Mrs. Cleveland and party occupied a lower proscenium box at the New National Theatre to-night.

They witnessed E. H. Sothern's performance of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

All the Village Stores Burned.

ROME, N. Y., April 2.—Fire that started at 1:30 o'clock this morning in the store of H. W. Stewart in Oriskany Falls, destroyed $30,000 worth of property. The heaviest loser is W. N. Fowler, dry goods. His stock, worth $25,000, was destroyed. Nine other firms were burned out. There is not a store left in the village. The cause of the fire is not known.

Commissioner Orr Reports.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday and listened to a report by Commissioner Orr, who on March 31 attended a hearing by the Committee on Cities to consider amendments to the Rapid Transit act. It was decided to send a letter of thanks to Engineer Fteley for his services.

A Library for Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 2.—Frederick Sturges, a wealthy resident of Fairfield, will erect a handsome building on the site of the St. Marc Hotel, which he purchased yesterday, and will present it to the town for a public library.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—An incendiary fire burned a woolen mill at Sand Hill, near Davisville, R. I., early yesterday morning. A similar building, at the same place, was destroyed by fire March 5. The loss is $7,500, which is covered by insurance. The building, machinery, and stock were owned by the Reynolds Manufacturing Company, and by Albert S. and Eugene Reynolds.

—In the United States District Court in Utica, N. Y., yesterday, Amos J. Vanderhood of Dansville, N. Y., charged with illegally demanding and receiving pension fees, was sentenced to the Albany County Penitentiary for a year and a day. Daniel Hayes of Syracuse, charged with robbing the mails, was sentenced to the Onondaga Count Penitentiary for three years.

—Col. Charles C. Byrne, Major Charles L. Heizmann, and Capt. William W. Gray of the Medical Department of the United States Army, have been detailed as delegates to represent it at the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, at Philadelphia, May 12.

—Miss Annie Porter of Newfield, Me., assistant in the Post Office there, was brought to Portland yesterday and charged with systematically robbing the mails, and with embezzling $400 from the Government. She pleaded guilty, and was bound over in the sum of $500.

—Mrs. Julia Devine of 634 Fourth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., who gave birth to triplets Sunday, died Wednesday. She was the wife of Andrew Devine, and was thirty-two years old. The three infants are thriving.

—The barge Imperial, from Boston for Newport News, Va., went ashore off Cedar Creek Station, N. J., Wednesday night. The crew of five was saved in the breeches buoy. The barge has gone to pieces.

—The Ohio Senate has passed the Fosdick Anti-Theatre Hat bill and it now goes to the House. There were but two votes against it—those of Senators Hogg and Whitelsey.

—The voters of Fishkill Village, N. Y., decided yesterday, by a majority of twenty-eight, that they do not want to be incorporated.

FOR GREATER NEW-YORK

HEARING ON THE BILL PRO AND CON BEFORE MAYOR STRONG.

Seth Low Believes a Radical Defect in the Proposed Measure Lies in Enacting Consolidation at a Fixed Date Without Reference to Scheme of Government—Mr. Carter Cautions Against "a Leap in the Dark"—Supporters of Union.

Mayor Strong presided yesterday in the Aldermen's Chamber of the City Hall over the first public hearing on the Greater New-York bill, which has passed both houses of the Legislature.

Only citizens of New-York and Staten Island were permitted to speak, although one Brooklyn man, a thimble manufacturer named William P. Slensby, amused the 200 persons present by saying a good deal in favor of the bill before Alfred R. Conkling discovered that he was a citizen from across the bridge, and this ended his discourse. When the Mayor informed him that he was not in order, he resumed his seat, with the loud aside: "Well, it's a good thing I got in as much as I did, anyway."

The hearing lasted from 2 until 5 o'clock, and was then adjourned until 2 o'clock today. There were many speakers on both sides, and, by direction of the Mayor, the first to be heard were those who are opposed to the bill, and who hope

Good

Blood is the true foundation for good health, strong nerves, vigor, and vitality. Good blood and good health are given by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's, and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I think it is time to ask for the very fullest light and knowledge on the subject. I hope the bill will receive your Honor's emphatic disapproval.

John Harsen Rhoades, the next speaker, considered the question from the point of view of its probable effect on the credit of the city, and whether it would increase or decrease the value of the city bonds.

Others who spoke briefly against consolidation were Alfred R. Conkling, Civil Service Commissioner Charles W. Watson, Benjamin F. Romaine, Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan, and Augustus A. Levey.

Alfred R. Conkling, when the opposition speakers had been heard, moved that only citizens of New-York and Staten Island were entitled to be heard.

The Mayor approved of the motion, because Brooklyn, Long Island City, Kings County, and Queens County citizens had opportunity to be heard in their own quarters, whereas Staten Islanders had no such opportunity.

A Brooklyn consolidationist who was present felt greatly aggrieved because he was not permitted to speak in advocacy of the question.

"I wanted to ask Mr. Low," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "if it was not a fact that the charter which he is credited with having framed for the city of Brooklyn was not submitted to the people, but was passed by the Legislature, although Democrats at that time particularly wanted the charter submitted to the people."

"Those in favor of the bill may now be heard," announced the Mayor, after approving of Mr. Conkling's motion. A short man who looked like Richard Croker ran up to the platform. He was Mr. Slensby, and he made quite a speech before Mr. Conkling learned that he lived in Brooklyn. He was barred out, but congratulated himself that he had got in part of his speech before being shut off.

Ex-Assemblyman George P. Webster made a vigorous speech in favor of the bill. "It is a great measure, worthy of a great city and of a great people," he said. "It should be carefully considered and finally adopted."

Mr. Webster disagreed with Seth Low, and thought he was mistaken in the parallel he had drawn between the formation of the United States Constitution and the question under discussion. In his judgment, there was no similarity between the two.

"All the arguments I have heard against the bill," he went on, "were advanced with equal heat twenty-three years ago, when the territory north of the Harlem River was annexed. A debt was to be assumed and taxation would be increased, it was argued, and there was as much evidence at that time of a lack of public spirit in the arguments put forward as there is to-day in this Greater New-York hearing. It is possible there may be a little inequality of taxation, but what loyal citizen would object to paying a little more to bring about this magnificent consolidation?"

Erastus Wiman entered an eloquent plea for Staten Island, "the sleeping beauty down the bay."

"The three things which New-York most needs, and which Staten Island can best supply," he said, "are commerce, manufactures, and homes. It would be an ideal terminal for all railroads west of the Hudson River, and offers facilities for the receipt, storage, and shipment of goods which now have to be done in three different places."

Mr. Wiman said New-York was losing more commerce every year on account of its inability to meet these three requirements.

"Bring Staten Island into Greater New-York, and its commerce will increase," he said. He dwelt on the fact that only one road has its terminal in the city, and emphasized the value of Staten Island as a home for the workingman. "And I have crossed 22,000 times," he said, "and have never been detained ten minutes." He compared the delays of the cable road and the Brooklyn Bridge.

Thomas Gunning said: "As a workingman, I wish to say that the great good that would come from the passage of the bill should not be offset by the moneyed interests which alone seem to be arrayed against it."

Ex-State Senator Thomas F. Crane was the last speaker before the hearing adjourned. He discussed the question of taxation in relation to consolidation, and expressed his firm conviction that in the Greater New-York, taxation would be more equal than at the present time. Taxation was the great burbear, he said.

"We live in the greatest tax-dodging community on the Western continent. Rich men are never troubled here when they make false statements in the Assessor's office. Oh! for a Roosevelt to enforce the tax laws of New-York City!"

ANTI-CONSOLIDATIONISTS SPEAK.

Mayor Wurster Hears Arguments Against the Greater New-York Bill.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn gave a public hearing yesterday on the Greater New-York bill. The consolidationists and Loyal Leaguers had arranged matters between them beforehand. In pursuance of the arrangement, the Loyal Leaguers occupied all of yesterday's hearing in a re-presentation of their arguments.

Nothing new in the way of either fact or argument was produced.

The flow of oratory began in the Common Council chamber at 1:30 P. M. Mayor Wurster kept Corporation Counsel Burr by his side for consultation and guidance. Several times during the session the Mayor looked a trifle drowsy.

There was a large crowd of auditors, among them being Edward F. Linton of the Consolidation Commission and ex-Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie, who made a stir at the recent Republican State Convention by antagonizing the orders of Thomas C. Platt.

W. C. Redfield managed the introduction of the speakers. He was in his customary good humor.

S. L. Woodhouse was the first speaker. He announced himself as a consolidationist who was opposed to the bill because it did not give Brooklyn a referendum.

B. H. Smith of the Brooklyn Savings Bank said he had lived on one plot of ground in the City of Churches sixty years. He was opposed to consolidation on sentimental grounds.

Mayor Wurster asked Mr. Smith if it was a fact that the financial institutions of Brooklyn had not enough capital to lend the money required in the shape of mortgages on new buildings in Brooklyn.

Mr. Smith said it was true that savings banks were restricted by law from lending more than 50 per cent. on the value of real estate. He said, too, that his bank loaned money at 5 per cent. in Brooklyn and at 4 per cent. in New-York.

H. S. Anderson, Treasurer of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, sent word that he was opposed to consolidation.

Henry Hentz, President of the New-York Coffee Exchange, said the vote of 1894 on consolidation was informal. If consolidated, he prophesied, Brooklyn would be left out in the cold, would poll only one-third of the votes, and would get only a few crumbs now and then from New-York. He was confident Brooklyn real estate values would fall under this kind of consolidation.

Ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, made the point that no two business concerns would for a moment think of announcing to the world that they had consolidated and then leave the details of consolidation for future consideration. Yet this, he pointed out, was exactly what the Lexow bill proposed to do. Mr. Coombs held that the present Legislature was not elected to consider the subject of consolidation.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, pastor emeritus of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, spoke on what has been called the sentimental side of the question. He denounced the Lexow bill and the Lexow committee that recently gave consolidation hearings in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, reiterated his arguments before the Lexow committee. He said that in the event of consolidation he and many of his way of thinking would feel that Brooklyn was a mere suburb and would move to New-York proper.

Oliver P. Miller, Cashier of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, said his institution had loaned $11,000,000 on Brooklyn real estate and had $2,000,000 more to put out.

Prof. Truman J. Backus, President of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, said that the public schools of Brooklyn rated higher among educators than the schools of New-York. The private schools of Brooklyn drew patronage from New-York, whereas the private schools of New-York did not draw patronage from Brooklyn.

W. N. Dykman, attorney for the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, spoke against consolidation.

Others who spoke against the Greater New-York bill were Silas M. Giddings, ex-President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association; John S. McKeon and T. S. Cooper, Brooklyn clothiers; William Hemstreet, stenographer in the Kings County Court of Sessions; A. A. Low, a large Brooklyn property owner; Franklin Woodruff of the Warehouse Trust, Dr. George G. Hopkins, Joseph F. Koehler, a workingman of Greenpoint; Nathan Ellis, George E. Van Nostrand, and Thomas H. Gray. Thomas Fitchie was asked by Mr. Redfield to speak, but refused.

The consolidationists will be heard tomorrow afternoon.

Mayor Wurster announced that the hearings on the bill must close by Tuesday.

A PRESIDENTIAL STRAW.

Indication that McKinley Is Leading in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—James E. Boyd of Greensborough, N. C., is in this city, and he "owns up," when addressed as "Governor," to the report that he is a Gubernatorial candidate, and he further declares that he is for McKinley for President.

It is plain enough when a man has decided to seek an office, and there is also a Presidential candidate about, that the search for a State office is very likely to be prosecuted in a way to win votes, and not to throw them away. Boyd has known North Carolina politics since before the war, and he has been a Republican almost all the time since he stopped being a Confederate and a Ku-Klux.

If Reed was the popular Republican in the State, Boyd would not be looking for votes for Governor as a McKinley man. Greensborough is in the district which Representative Settle represents. Settle has been working and talking for Reed. From all that can be learned here, he has mistaken the force of the McKinley movement in his own district, and may lose a renomination through his zealous efforts to get Reed delegates out of a McKinley district.

There is a bait out in Greensborough for Morton men. It is held by Col. T. B. Keogh, who was one of the 306 at Chicago in 1880, and who assures the North Carolinians that Morton will be the man to unite all the delegates after it shall have been found out that McKinley will be beaten by a combination.

VISIT FROM A McKINLEY MAN.

S. T. Everett, Who Is Mr. Hanna's Aid, Now in the East.

Sylvester T. Everett of Cleveland, a business associate of Marcus Aurelius Hanna, manager of the McKinley boom, arrived in this city late Wednesday night, and remained at the Hoffman House until 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

It was said that he then went to Philadelphia, the home of so many rich contributors to high protection funds. He will be back here Monday.

It is not known that Mr. Everett, who is helping Mr. Hanna with the McKinley boom, saw any of the local politicians while he was here, but it was announced at John E. Milholland's State Club last night that there would be a great mass meeting of colored Republicans who favor McKinley for President at Central Hall, in West Thirty-second Street, April 10.

The list of speakers for this meeting, as given out, includes the names of John E. Milholland, George E. Matthews of Buffalo, who is a McKinley delegate to the St. Louis Convention; Senator Frank D. Pavey, Jacob H. Simms, A. K. Williams, H. C. Washington, and Mrs. Mary Hall. Cornelius N. Bliss's name is also on the list, but it is not thought that he will be present.

Hanna for National Chairman.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 2.—Cyrus Leland, Republican National Committeeman for Kansas, speaking of the report that he would be Chairman of the Republican National Committee if McKinley should be nominated at St. Louis, said: "McKinley does not want me for Chairman, and I am not seeking the place. The man for the place is Hanna of Ohio. Hanna is McKinley's friend, and McKinley naturally would pick him for the Chairmanship. He is a man who gets along without friction, and never goes hunting for ducks with a brass band."

Mayoralty Nominations.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 2.—John C. Rankin, Republican, was renominated tonight for Mayor. He already has served three terms.

NEWARK, N. J., April 2.—James M. Seymour was nominated for Mayor by the Democratic City Convention to-night.

ORANGE, N. J., April 2.—Mayor John Gill, renominated last night by the Republicans of Orange, was indorsed to-night by the Democratic City Convention.

No Fusion in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 2.—The letter of Senator Marion Butler, State Chairman of the Populists, announcing that the Populists will not fuse with the Republicans on the electoral ticket, and that there will be no fusion on the State ticket unless the Republicans shall concede to the Populists the nomination of the Governor and one member of the Legislature in each county, has caused much grief to the Republicans. Republican State Chairman Holton says the Republicans will be found to nominate a straight ticket.

The Rhode Island Returns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—The revised returns of the State election show that Lippitt, Republican, was elected Governor by 11,278 plurality. The vote follows: Lippitt, Republican, 28,448; Littlefield, Democrat, 17,170; Peabody, Prohibition, 3,032; Burlingame, People's, 718; Thienert, Socialist 1,224. Bennett, Republican, was elected Secretary of State by 12,274 plurality. Dubois, for Attorney General, ran a little behind his ticket.

McKinley in Massachusetts.

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 2.—There was a strong McKinley sentiment in the Republican Convention of the First Congressional District held here to-day. It was strong enough to secure a modification of a resolution that the delegates be instructed for Reed. The resolution, by a vote of 64 to 35, was amended by substituting the word "recommend" for "instruct."

The Siegel-Cooper Building Strike.

The strike which the Board of Walking Delegates ordered on the Siegel-Cooper building, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, took place yesterday morning, and about 500 housesmiths, steamfitters, and helpers, plumbers, gasfitters, electrical workers, carpenters, hod-hoisting engineers, and elevator constructors went out. The strike was ordered against a firm of Jersey City contractors that employed non-union cornice and skylight makers, and steamfitters, making them work nine hours a day. Thirty policemen from the Nineteenth Precinct Station, and reserves from Harlem guarded the building, and there was no disorder.

Academy of Medicine Fellows.

The topic at the meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine last night was "Glycosuria," and papers of interest and importance to the profession were read by Dr. William H. Draper and Prince A. Morrow. The attendance was unusually large.

These members were elected Resident Fellows: J. Edward Giles, M. D.; W. Stanton Gleason, M. D., and Oscar Harve Holder, M. D. Non-resident Fellows—J. C. Boyd, M. D., United States Navy, Washington, D. C.; Charles C. Godfrey, M. D., Bridgeport, Conn.; Levi W. Halsey, M. D., Montclair, N. J., and Samuel Pierson, M. D., Stamford, Conn.

Prohibition Delegates.

The General Committee of the Prohibition Party in Kings County met at Jackson Hall, 515 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night and selected the following delegates to the annual convention of the Prohibition Party of the United States, which will be held in Pittsburg: The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, the Rev. Dr. L. A. Banks, the Rev. J. C. Allen, Samuel Hockie, D. H. Mapes, George Scott, John Berry, F. G. Smith, G. Z. Richer, A. H. Walker, and Secretary Burgess.

Chert Road Proves Durable.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The great popularity of the Peachtree Road, over whose length chert has but recently been laid, shows nothing more plainly than that there ought to be constructed out of Atlanta, and out through the county, more roads of the same character. If every principal road throughout the county were as hard, as smooth, as elegant, and as durable as the Peachtree Road, it would make a sort of Paradise of this county.

EASTER.

Exclusive Novelties in

STERLING SILVER.

Silver-Mounted Prayer Books, Book Marks, Etc.

THE WALLACE CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Streets.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

WITHIN ONE MAN'S RECOLLECTION

What Was an Indiana Wilderness Has Grown to be a Large City.

From The Indianapolis News.

Fabius M. Finch, who, though eighty-six years old, continues to be a consulting member of the law firm of Finch & Finch, is among the last of the first settlers of Marion County. He lived within a few miles of this city years before it was chosen as the site of the State capital, or before, perhaps, even a cabin had been erected in what is now Center Township.

"My parents," said Mr. Finch, "came to Indiana in 1814. I was four years old. We were then living on a farm bought by my father, adjoining that of Gen. William Henry Harrison, at North Bend, on the Miami River, Ohio. We had moved there from Genesee, (now Livingston) County, N. Y. We renoved from North Bend to Connersville. Stayed there two years, then came on to the 'New Purchase,' as it was called—it had just been bought of the Indians—and settled on a prairie west of what is now Noblesville. Eight or nine families came with us, and settled in the neighborhood. There were my uncle, Solomon Finch; George Bush, and others. William Conner had a trading post on White River, two and a half miles below us. He had been there several years, and was a man of great importance and much influence with the Indians. He was the father of Hamilton Conner, Richard Conner, and Frank Conner. He married one of my sisters. I lived with him some time.

"When we arrived, there was not a cabin built except those at Mr. Conner's trading post and four or five at an Indian town across the river. Game and fish? Plenty, but we did not hunt nor fish for amusement. There was plenty of work clearing away the forest to let the sun shine in so we could raise a crop. Two months in the year were devoted to fever and ague. Those were the genuine shakes; there's nothing like them now. A man would shake so, one would think he would become unjointed and drop to pieces. At first, and for a long time, we had no doctors. There was no quinine then. After a while a doctor came along, and Peruvian bark was introduced. We lived there about three years, until after the sale of the land. The sales were made at the land office at Brookville, and $1.25 an acre was the 'Congress price,' as it was called. The section where we lived was not then Hamilton County, but was a part of Marion County. While we were living there, I remember, there was an election for clerk of Marion County. Morris Morris and James M. Ray were the candidates. They made no speeches, but went round shaking hands. They came and put up one night at my father's. Mr. Ray was elected.

"There was very little money in the first years we were there. There was no market for anything except 'peltry,' as furs of various kinds were called. William Conner bought peltry, and the Indians had it to sell. Game was so plenty that it was no trick at all to shoot deer almost any time within a quarter of a mile of our house. The boys were all good shots. They had not spoiled their eyes reading books. There were few books to read. I remember the first novel I ever read was the 'Scottish Chiefs.' I got it from William Conner.

"Most of the money in those days was silver. There were times when William Conner had a good deal of it. He kept his money in a trunk at the head of his bed, and a rifle within easy reach. The trunk would hold a bushel and a half, and I have seen it full of silver dollars. There was little or no thought of thieves then. I do not remember to have heard of a case of housebreaking in all the years I lived there.

"We were living on the prairie when the Commissioners came to locate the State capital came to William Conner's place. They were looking to see if that was an eligible site. Gov. Jennings and Gen. John Tipton were among those who stopped at Conner's; some of them with my father. That visit was a great event in that little neighborhood. They were on horseback, and their equipment (for they had to camp out when they went to what is now Indianapolis) was carried on pack horses. As soon as it was known that that site had been selected people began to flock there. I remember Pogue, the first man killed at the site of the new capital. His horses had strayed away; he went to hunt them, and never returned. His body was never found, and it was supposed that he had been murdered by Indians. Pogue was a blacksmith and a man without fear. My father had a blacksmith shop to near Noblesville. He was not quite a blacksmith, but a gunsmith, and his services were in demand. Indians were frequent customers for gunsmithing, and, as they were in receipt of money from the Government, they always were ready pay.

"There were no roads, no wagons, only a trail through the woods, and all goods and supplies had to be carried by pack horses. Clearing away the timber was heavy labor. The method of bringing a farm in was to cut down all the trees of eighteen inches in diameter and under and burn the brush. The larger trees were girdled (deadened,) to be cut down later. This was to get rid of the shade and let the sun shine into the fields

"There were many sugar trees. We had no New-Orleans sugar, but made maple sugar to last the year through. The first man to teach school in our neighborhood was Curtis Mallory. He was a New-Englander, and supposed to have a better education than most people. The late Calvin Fletcher, so long a resident of Indianapolis, sent two or three of his sons up there to go to school to Mallory. Some members of the Mallory family are still in Hamilton County. The first settlers were New-York people, then from Ohio, and later from Delaware and Pennsylvania. They all detested slavery. I remember the first negro that came into the settlement. He just dropped in one day, and began to assist George Shirts to raise corn on the prairie. One day a party of men came there from Kentucky and took the negro, who was an escaped slave, back with them. It created intense excitement.

"I first saw Indianapolis in 1826. In fact, there was not much of it to be seen before that time. I had ridden down to get Dr. Livingston Dunlap to come and see my brother, who was sick. The doctor's office was opposite the Court House that had just been built, and was for the use of the early Legislatures. The town was puny and straggling. I returned in 1828-29, and studied law here with my brother-in-law, the late Judge W. W. Wick. What is now city was then nearly all farming land. There is one ancient landmark still standing, the old brick house at Christian and Central Avenues, which belongs, I believe, to the Ryland estate. There was at the early day scarcely a house between that and within two squares of Washington Street. It is difficult now for me to locate the spots from which the old farmhouses and other landmarks have disappeared. I knew of a ropewalk in Illinois Street, near Washington, owned by a man named Gowdy, but I cannot locate the place now.

"It was a long time before wheat was raised in this country. We had no cereal but corn. I think the first wheat raised was by my father in 1828 or 1827. He had a mill for grinding corn, the grinding being done by horse power. People came from Indianapolis sometimes to have grinding done, canoeing their grain in dugouts.

"White River was full of fish in those days. No dams had been constructed. The fish came up in the Spring and returned to streams futher south when frost came. I have stood on the bank of White River, near our prairie farm, on a sunshiny day, and, looking down into the stream, have seen the water black with fish. Immense bass were no novelty in those days. There were plenty of pike, a fish that has since entirely disappeared. There were buffalo, a kind of carp, but nobody considered them fit to eat.

"In 1831 I went to Franklin to begin the practice of law. The public square was then covered with dogfennel, and court was held in a rude log house. I kept the clerk's office for County Clerk Herriott while waiting for clients. They were long in coming and few in number. It was a dry business. I remained at Franklin until 1835, and then removed to Indianapolis, where I have lived since."

WHERE DOES PLATT STAND

LEGISLATORS BEWILDERED BY THE ACETYLENE GAS BILL.

The "Boss's" Legal Representative Favors One Action on the Measure, While His Political Agent Favors Another—The Advantage to Some Kinds of Business of a Political "Pull"—Watching the Quotations on Consolidated Gas.

ALBANY, April 2.—It is proposed to make an attempt early next week to discharge the Assembly committee from further consideration of the Carbide and Acetylene Gas bill. If the attempt shall be successful this bill will come up on the Assembly floor, where there will be a fight over it. The interesting facts in connection with this action will be two:

First—The bill is one of the pieces of business legislation in which the Platt family is interested. Tracy, Boardman & Platt are endeavoring to kill the bill.

Second—When the bill shall come to the surface, some people, and the list is said to include a number in Albany who keep close track of legislation, will watch the quotations on Consolidated Gas and other gas stocks with more interest than they do the political features of the situation.

This bill is about the best illustration now in evidence of the benefit, from a business standpoint, of a political "pull." As soon as it was known that Tracy, Boardman & Platt were against the bill it was like posting a notice on the bulletin board, "The organization wants to kill the bill."

Members of this Legislature tremble when the "organization" speaks. But something ought to be done to make the precise situation plain to all politicians. While the Platt family representative is against the bill, the Platt political representative is for it. Mr. Lauterbach has been here trying to crowd the bill out of the committee. The result is bewildering to the timid legislators, who know not which voice to obey.

They wonder which side Platt favors. They wonder if there is business in politics or politics in business. They wonder if it is possible for anybody who is not "solid" with Mr. Platt to get a retainer for working on either side of the bill. They see no opportunity.

Then they turn to see if the action has affected other gas stocks.

A RAILROAD SKIRMISH.

The Commutation and Discrimination Bills Still in the Committee's Hands.

ALBANY, April 2.—In the House to-day Mr. Carlisle moved to discharge the Railroad Committee from further consideration of the bill compelling the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road to issue commutation tickets at 1½ cents per mile. He characterized the recommitment of the bill Monday night, on motion of Mr. Husted, as an outrageous proceeding, undertaken in the interest of the railroad. Mr. Husted denied the charge, and the motion to discharge was lost, 57 to 52.

Mr. Springweller tried to have the Canal Committee discharged from further consideration of his bill to prevent railroads from discriminating against the canals in rates, but his motion was lost by a viva voce vote, after Chairman Eldridge had stated that similar bills had been before the Legislature for fifty years and never had been reported out of committee.

THE NEW-YORK OFFICES.

Bills to Amend the Law Regarding the Length of Term.

ALBANY, April 2.—Senator Page to-day introduced a bill amending Chapter 826 of the Laws of 1895 relating to the election and terms of office of the New-York City Controller and the New-York County District Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk, Register, and Coroners. The bill of Mr. Page changes the terms of the officials as required by the Constitution.

At the general election in 1897 there shall be elected a Sheriff, Controller, and four Coroners, who shall take office Jan. 1, 1898, and hold the same for two years. There shall also be elected a District Attorney, who shall take office Jan. 1, 1898, and hold the same for four years. Their successors shall be elected at the general election next preceding the expiration of their terms.

Senator Guy has introduced a bill providing that the District Attorney and County Clerk elected next Fall shall serve for four years.

POLICE BILL TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Gov. Morton Will Determine by Saturday What Changes Should Be Made.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Albany Police bill will be withdrawn from the Governor for amendment, and thereby a veto will be avoided. A conference will be held at the Executive Mansion Saturday by the Governor, Mr. Barnes, members of the Assembly, and others interested. At that conference Gov. Morton will indicate the amendments which must be made. The bill must be withdrawn by next Tuesday, as the ten days which it may remain in the Governor's hands will expire then.

New Laws.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Morton has signed bills authorizing Brooklyn to raise money to pay deficiencies arising out of the consolidation of Kings County towns; creating the office of Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, at $4,000 per year; authorizing New-York City to expend $350,000 in improving parks; fixing the salaries of New-York City's Public Administrator and assistant at $6,000 and $3,500 and the bonds at $50,000 and $2,500; authorizing New-York City to expend $500,000 in enlarging the building of the American Museum of Natural History; prohibiting railroads on Rodney Street and New-York Avenue, Brooklyn.

Scarlet Fever Hospital Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 2.—The bill providing a site in New-York City for a scarlet fever and diphtheria hospital was passed by the Senate to-day, after Senators Grady and Cantor had opposed it on the ground of danger to the dwellers in the tenement-house district. Senator Grady intimated that the location of the hospital would be opposed in the courts, and recalled the fact that Gov. Morton had once appealed to the courts for the removal of a pumping station from the vicinity of his property. The vote on the passage of the bill was 30 to 13, Senator Burns voting with the Democrats in the negative.

Bicycle Baggage Bill Amended.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Senate to-day struck from the bill requiring railroads to treat bicycles as baggage the amendment fixing a charge of 2 mills a mile. This leaves the bill as introduced, with the exception that only one bicycle shall be carried on one ticket. There was some debate on the bill, Senators Mullin and Raines opposing it, and Senators Ellsworth, Guy, Cantor, and Lexow favoring it. An effort to have the bill advanced to third reading failed, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Asphalt Bill Amended.

ALBANY, April 2.—Assemblyman Leonard to-day asked the Cities Committee to amend his bill to prohibit the use of foreign asphalt by providing that where foreign and American asphalt come in competition at equal prices contracts for paving shall be let to those using the American product. Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark of New-York City opposed the bill, because American asphalt is inferior and because the measure is clearly unconstitutional.

School Bill in the House.

ALBANY, April 2.—When the compromise New-York School bill was reported to the House to-day Mr. Davidson moved to recommit it for a hearing. Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Finn also urged recommitment on the ground that the people of New-York had not had a fair opportunity to be heard. Mr. Austin and Mr. O'Grady opposed the motion to recommit, which was defeated by 83 nays to 52 yeas.

Another City Magistrate.

ALBANY, April 2.—Assemblyman Stewart's bill establishing a City Magistrate's District Court of the Eighth District of New-York was passed by the Senate to-day by a vote of 34 to 14. During the debate, Senator Grady attacked the "reform" administration of New-York, and remarked that the district was called a town by the Raines bill. It was "too poor to pay high license, but willing to take high-salaried officials."

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BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.,

solicit an examination of their new products in STERLING SILVERWARE now on exhibition in their art and salesrooms. The collection comprises special novelties prepared for Easter and an unusually attractive assortment of WEDDING SILVER.

Coal Trust Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Anti-Coal Trust bill, extending the law to prevent monopolies, was passed unanimously by the Senate to-day. Senators Brackett, Krum, and Lexow stated that they wished the bill had been perfected by the adoption of the amendment extending the scope of the measure to persons, firms, and associations besides corporations and their officers.

Bakeshop Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Bakeshop bill from the Assembly in the Senate to-day was advanced to third reading, with amendments providing that the ceilings of the bakeshops shall be eight feet high, and that two additional Factory Inspectors be appointed, and striking out the provision that no baker be discharged for giving truthful information to a Factory Inspector or in a court of record.

Firemen's Home Fund.

ALBANY, April 2.—A substitute bill will be reported to-morrow providing that 10 per cent. of the money collected from foreign insurance companies shall go to the Volunteer Firemen's Home at Hudson, 40 per cent. to the New-York Fire Department Relief Fund, and 50 per cent. to the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund, and that the tax shall be collected till Jan. 1, 1917.

Dock Bills Passed.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Senate to-day passed the New-York dock bills providing for the acquirement of property on the North River, between Bethune and Gansevoort Streets, and authorizing an additional $6,000,000 of dock bonds.

Notes of the Capitol.

—Hearings will be given Thursday by the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations on the Brooklyn one-dollar gas bill, on the bill regulating telephone charges, and on the bill regulating charges for electric lighting in Brooklyn.

—The Ways and Means Committee will report to the Assembly a bill imposing a levy of $31,997.29 on Brooklyn for said purpose. The bill, as introduced, called for a levy of $224,780.71.

—Assemblyman Andrews has introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors on burial grounds; and Assemblyman Eldridge, one to prohibit liquor sales at or near county jails.

—The Summer schools to teach pedagogy will be held at Chautauqua, Glens Falls, and the Thousand Islands beginning the middle of July and continuing three weeks.

—Assemblyman Andrews has introduced a bill to permit the appointment of firemen and stokers to the force of New-York uniformed firemen.

—The Senate has passed an Assembly bill allowing the Kings County District Attorney to remove detectives, but has reconsidered the vote.

—The bill prohibiting the placing of tacks or broken glass on roads used by bicyclists has been reported favorably to the House.

—The amendments to the banking law suggested by the Superintendent of Banks have been reported favorably to the House.

—The Senate has passed the bill taking from Judges and vesting in Mayors the power to call out the militia in cases of riot.

—A bill prohibiting railroads on Adams Street, between Myrtle and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, has passed the House.

—A bill fixing the price of gas in Yonkers at $1.25 per thousand will be reported favorably to the Senate.

—The bill to repeal the charter of the Queen City Gas Company of Buffalo has passed the House.

—The Assembly bill prohibiting railroads on Cherry Street, New-York City, has passed the Senate.

—The Senate Finance Committee increases the appropriation for Adirondack survey by $20,000.

—Newtown citizens are urging the passage of a bill to abolish fees for burial permits.

Strange End of a Fox Hunt.

From The London Chronicle.

A thrilling incident happened on Thursday to the Carmarthenshire Hounds, of which pack Mr. W. J. Buckley, Llanelly, is the master. After a kill on Newquay Sands, another fox was discovered near Cefngwydd, and this quickly made for the beach, taking Cwmlydi Rock as his hiding place. This, however, was soon discovered, and the pack went in hot pursuit, over most dangerous precipices, previous hunters having to give up the chase. The wily fox continued until the end of the steep precipice, with roaring waves beneath, was reached, and, looking round, found to his dismay that the hounds were close on his heels. Without further hesitation he plunged into the sea, which feat the hounds also performed.

Will, the huntsman, who had some time previously been forced to dismount, followed as fast as he could along the rocks until he observed both fox and hounds disappear. Arriving on the scene, he discovered the latter fighting furiously in the surging waters, and at once attempted to make the descent. He only reached half way, when he found it impossible to either ascend or descend, and then sounded his bugle. A neighboring farmer was thus attracted to the spot, and with the aid of a stout rope the huntsman who refused to ascend went downward, tied each hound in turn, which was then hauled up to the top by the small crowd which had by this time assembled above. After this successful operation the huntsman himself was by the same means brought to the bank, after a most perilous experience.

Gulls the Harbingers of Spring.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Weather sharps who visited the lake shore Friday were delighted when they saw myriads of gulls disporting themselves on the bosom of Lake Michigan and basking in the sunshine, as the fresh, crisp breezes wafted over them.

And those who hail with joy the near approach of Spring had cause to feel happy. Gulls rarely are seen thus early in the year, and when they do come the flapping of their wings is a music that tells in aeolian strains that sunshine and flowers will soon be here and that in a little while the blue water will be specked with the white wings of vessels and shadowed with the smoke of steamers.

Old lake mariners and natural weather prophets of the shore pin no faith on the groundhog, and look with contempt at his puny attempt to foretell late or early Spring. They wait for the gull, and when he comes they with one accord hail him as the natural weather bureau that never errs.

It numbers augment the value of gull prophecy, Spring's arrival should be speedily heralded. All along near the shore Friday were great flocks of the birds here and there, in some places so thick that they whitened the water for a space of hundreds of feet. They seemed in festive mood, too, because they had much fun in their quiet, refined way, ducking one another and racing hither and yon. In fact, they acted as if they, as well as the weather sharp, thought Spring was near.

Bay State's First Catholic Judge.

From The Boston Traveler.

Judge Fallon of the South Boston Municipal Court has sentenced criminals for twenty-three years, and he is destined to pronounce judgment on lawbreakers for many years to come. With the exception of Chief Justice Parmenter, he is the senior member of the Massachusetts bench, and, furthermore, he was the first Catholic ever appointed on the bench of a court of record in this State.

IT WAS ROUND ROBIN DAY

WOMAN'S LEAGUE DISCUSSES A TIMELY QUESTION.

Miss Ella Starr Reads a Paper on Shirtmaking as a Fine Art—Many Conflicting Opinions—The Typewriter Girl Had Independent Notions—A Woman Journalist, a Woman Editor, and a Woman of Leisure Heard From.

"Are all unmarried women like unto modern Andromedas waiting for a modern Perseus in a very modern silk hat, frock coat, and white gloves to release them from the rock of spinsterhood to which they have been chained?" queried Miss Ella Starr very seriously at the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon. Aunt Louisa Eldridge's flag opposite the presiding officer's chair gave a little flutter, the presiding officer, Miss Bertha Welby, made a note with a giant pencil almost as big as herself, and the members of the league with a little silken rustle of satisfaction settled themselves comfortably to listen.

It was Round Robin Day at the league. It is the day when half a dozen or more members read papers which may include in scope anything in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth. Miss Starr's paper, treating particularly of the man who inhabits the earth, was of special interest. She answered her own first query.

She doesn't believe all womankind is inwardly groaning for fear she may be found among the mateless overplus of women which the census records.

It was a casual remark that brought up the subject. "It's not to be wondered at," said an old-fashioned woman, "that girls do not marry nowadays. They are not brought up to be such wives as we were. I don't believe one of them could make a shirt."

Miss Starr set herself to investigate individual shirtmaking statistics.

She interviewed a woman journalist, a woman editor, a musician, a trypewriter, a woman of leisure, and a self-acknowledged spinster.

"Of course I could make a shirt," said the journalist, "I would simply get a pattern and follow directions. I wouldn't say, though, that the man wearing it would not want a long scarf to hide the front."

The woman editor was more confident of her ability. She even sketched the garment with her blue pencil just as she would make it.

"Wouldn't you use a pattern?" asked Miss Starr, as a suggestion.

"Mercy! no," said the editor. "All I should have to do would be to get muslin as wide as his shoulders and go to work."

The typewriter, said Miss Starr, expressed herself in a characteristic manner. She tossed her fluffy head, showed a dimple in either cheek, and answered coyly: "Oh, it would depend upon the man. I could make a shirt all right, if I wanted to, you know."

"To be sure I could make a shirt," said the musician, "if I set about it. A woman who can't turn her hand to anything she is called upon to do is either lazy or mentally lacking."

The woman of leisure opened her eyes at the question. "Why, yes, I believe I could make a shirt for my husband if it were necessary; but then, what's the use? I'd rather pay some one else to do it, and devote that time to other things."

"To be sure I could make a shirt for a man," snapped the spinster, "but I wouldn't. Let him buy his shirts."

That settled the question of the old-fashioned matrimonial test for a woman—the ability to make a shirt. But Miss Starr, in reviewing the matter, concluded that mothers still had a serious task before them in bringing up their girls in the way they should go, for either matrimony or single blessedness, and that the girls were having rather a hard time themselves with the multitude of councilors and educational paths opening before their inexperienced feet.

The Round Robin included papers by Miss Mary Proctor, Mrs. C. A. Doremus, Miss Mary Stone, and Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney. Miss Marie Addison sang, accompanied by Miss Maltman.

LAMENT FOR THE ROLLING-PIN.

The Prevalence of Dyspepsia Ascribed to the Disuse of That Utensil.

From The London Lancet.

In the days of my youth, writes an elderly correspondent, there was no kitchen implement in more constant demand than the rolling-pin, and one of the principal accomplishments on which our good old-fashioned housewives used to pride themselves was the fabrication of light pastry. It was popularly supposed that in order to be easy of digestion all dough or paste intended for consumption should first be thoroughly kneaded and then rolled and rerolled for a very considerable period of time. In fact, so lengthy and laborious was the process that, in figurative language, the excellence of the product was said to be measurable by the amount of elbow-grease devoted to its manufacture.

Nowadays, continues our culinary laudator temporis acti, all this has been changed. It is true that rolling-pins still exist (though the name has disappeared from at least one popular dictionary,) but, alas! how shorn of their dignity and importance. Formerly a rolling-pin was a skillfully constructed instrument, of suitable weight, and accurately balanced; but now that lightness and superficiality are paramount, any round piece of wood will do. Thanks to specially prepared flours, and the patent baking powders, whose name is legion, the lump of imperfectly kneaded dough is simply flattened out to the requisite thickness, and then, without further manipulation, incontinently utilized

BIG COST, SMALL PROFIT

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY IN SUBSIDIES OF MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Senator Vilas Submits Some Figures Relating to the Oceanic Company and the American Line—Enormous Annual Expenditure, and Nothing to Show for It—Discussion as to the Suburban Post Offices—Gorman Opposes Consolidation Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Post Office Appropriation bill has not been disposed of by the Senate, and as that overworked body has adjourned until Monday, it is likely that the bill will not be out of the way before Tuesday or Wednesday. There has been much interesting debate on several provisions of the measure, the one which gives to the Oceanic Steamship Company $80,000 additional compensation for carrying the mails from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands and Australasia, having been under fire yesterday and today.

Mr. Vilas, who opposes the proposition to increase the mail subsidies which have followed the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, has gone into the question in the Senate to show that, notwithstanding the large sums paid by the Government for the transportation of United States mails to foreign countries, there has not been any increase in the facilities or in expedition. He has made a computation which shows that the Government is obliged to pay annually nearly $700,000 more for the transportation of the mails than it would pay if the subsidy system was not in force, and he asserts that there has not been gained to the transportation routes upon the sea a single line which adds anything of facility. The Government simply has paid more to the ships employed, because they happened to be owned by Americans.

The annual cost in nine years of the foreign mail service has increased from $480,000 to $1,950,000, and a large share of this enormous gain is due to the subsidy system. Mr. Vilas finds that last year the American Line, running between New-York and Southampton, received $220,000 for carrying 305½ tons of mail matter. The Cunard Line, which carried more than twice as much, received from the Government $144,000, the difference being the effect of the discrimination made by the Post Office Department between American and foreign vessels. The discrimination this year is much more marked.

In illustration of the inequality of the subsidies and the service performed by the lines receiving them, Mr. Vilas cited the case of the route between New-York and Mexico, on which the payment last year amounted to $43,000 a ton. On other routes similar inequalities exist. Mr. Vilas has made some telling points against the subsidy system, and, owing largely to his opposition, the Oceanic Line paragraph in the bill has been passed over to be taken up again next week. Mr. Elkins made a set speech to-day in support of this particular subsidy.

The discussion on the measure to-day had a political flavor in consequence of the attempt of Mr. Wolcott to insert an amendment regulating the compensation of Postmasters in the sub-stations in cities. In offering this amendment, Mr. Wolcott criticised the action of the Postmaster General in placing the Post Office at Ellicott City, Md., under the administration of the Baltimore City Post Office, fourteen miles distant, claiming that intermediate offices had been skipped in order to carry out this plan.

This was the signal for Mr. Gorman to take the floor with the assertion that advocates of civil service law in the Government were using the Post Office consolidation plan to further their own political ends. The Senator had in mind his failure last year to manipulate the Post Offices in a portion of his county by reason of the consolidation, to which he objected, and the ground of his complaint was understood well by the politicians present. The Senate is not in harmony apparently with the gradual extension of the postal service in rural communities. Although Mr. Gorman denied to-day that politicians set any "store" upon the rural Post Offices, the fact that he opposed so strenuously the extension of the consolidation idea, declaring among other things that the enlarged powers conferred upon the Postmaster at Baltimore had enabled him to select at least one man who had come to Congress, was pretty good evidence that he believed the old system was best designed to meet the requirments of the political "boss."

The Senate took no action in respect to the Oceanic Steamship Company's subsidy, nor the suburban Postmasterships.

AGAINST ARIZONA'S STATEHOOD.

Free-Silver Proclivities and Lack of Education and Population Urged.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A favorable report on the Arizona Statehood bill would have been made by the House Territories Committee to-day but for the tactics employed by the opposition. Eleven of the thirteen members were present, the absentees being Messrs. Scranton of Pennsylvania and Hadley of Illinois.

In pursuance of an understanding reached at the last meeting, the Acting Chairman, Mr. Perkins of Iowa, called up the Arizona bill. Mr. Owens of Kentucky moved that its consideration be postponed another week. The motion was defeated by a vote of 5 to 6, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Harrison of Alabama, Owens of Kentucky, Taft of Ohio, Knox of Massachusetts, and Lowe of New-York. The nays were Messrs. Perkins of Iowa, Lefevre of New-York, Avery of Michigan, Harris of Ohio, Turner of Virginia, and Cooper of Texas.

This was followed by a vigorous attack on the bill, which was precipitated by Mr. Taft and participated in by other men in the opposition. Mr. Taft contended that neither Arizona nor New-Mexico possessed the requisite qualifications for Statehood. He asserted that one-half of the 200,000 inhabitants of New-Mexico are Mexicans, and that from 30 to 40 per cent. are illiterate.

He contended that Arizona had only about half the population necessary to a representative in Congress; that the census reports showed that 23 per cent. of these were illiterate, and that later reports from the Bureau of Education slightly increased the percentage.

He argued that the admission of these Territories would add four to the number of free-silver Senators, and that it was unfair to the sound-money element of the country to give free silver so large a representation in the Senate with so small a population behind it. He was followed by Mr. Owens of Kentucky, who also opposed the bills because of the free-silver sentiment in the two Territories. Another ground of his objection to Arizona was that the bill, as framed, gives each county an equal representation in the Constitutional Convention. He regarded this as unfair, inasmuch as one county with 3,200 people, and which is largely Democratic, would thus be offset by an equally strong Republican county with only 800 inhabitants.

Delegate Murphy of Arizona denied, in reply, that the two Senators to be elected from Arizona would favor the free coinage of silver. He asserted that the exact contrary was the case. The discussion ran along those lines, interspersed at times with dilatory motions, all of which were promptly rejected by a vote of 6 to 5, until the hour of noon arrived, when, under the rules of the House, the session was closed.

Flag for the Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In the Senate today Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to regulate the use of a uniform flag in the army and navy, its proportions, and the location of the stars in the blue field. The flag proposed is to be used on and after July 4, 1900. The arrangement of the stars is as follows: Three in each corner and a central star around which shall be entwined a sufficient number of stars so that the total number in the blue field will represent the total number of States. The bill sets out that the twelve stars in the four corners and the one in the centre represent the thirteen original States according to their geographical location on the map, assuming the top of the field to be north, and the other States are represented in the circle of stars in the order in which they were admitted into the Union, placing the oldest States nearest the centre. The idea carried out in this bill is that of Alonzo Mather of Chicago.

Congressional Doings.

—In the Senate yesterday Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) concluded the speech begun on Tuesday against the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring that Mr. Du Pont was elected duly and legally as a Senator from the State of Delaware. Mr. George's argument occupied in all ten hours' time. It closed with an assertion that if Mr. Du Pont should obtain the seat, he would be elected to it, not by the Legislature of Delaware, but by the Senate of the United States.

—Mr. McCall of Massachusetts has introduced in the House a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the consular service. The proposed commission would consist of the Assistant Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Senators, two members of the House, and two citizens. It would have power to inspect consulates and consular agencies wherever situated, and for defraying its expenses it is proposed to appropriate $10,000.

—The credentials of George L. Wellington as Senator from the State of Maryland, for the term of six years, commencing March 4, 1897, were presented to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Gorman and placed on file.

—A bill was passed in the House yesterday to reimburse A. P. Brown, ex-Postmaster at Lemars, Iowa, to the amount of $889 for loss by burglary Jan. 9, 1894.

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NICARAGUA CANAL ARGUMENT.

L. W. Bates Says the Construction Will Be the Pacific Coast's Salvation.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The hearings on the Nicaragua Canal were continued today by the House Commerce Committee, Linden W. Bates of Chicago being the speaker. He was familiar, he said, with the reports of the Nicaragua Canal Company for the last seven or eight years, and had had frequent conferences with the officers of the company and those who did the surveying. He is now connected with the Chicago Drainage Canal.

He compared the dredger used on the drainage canal with those used on the Panama Canal. The former could do the work of 60,000 men with shovels and wheelbarrows, and had a power greater than all the machinery and men used on the Panama Canal.

A large number of firms in this country would like to submit figures for work on the Nicaragua Canal, he declared. The rock work on the Chicago Drainage Canal, he said, was greater than that on the Nicaragua Canal. Machines were now in use which would greatly facilitate and cheapen the work on the Nicaragua waterway.

There was no question in his mind as to the practicability of building the Ochoa dam as proposed by the company. He was satisfied that a company could be easily formed in the United States to build the canal at the company's estimate.

Speaking from the standpoint of a property owner on the Pacific coast, he said he thought the Nicaragua Canal would prove the salvation of that section. Business men there with whom he had talked were of the same opinion. It would develop the great industries of that section, and the result would be greater prosperity than had been seen for years.

Replying to a question, he said that nearly all the prominent contractors on the Chicago Drainage Canal were familiar with the Nicaragua Canal; that was, they had read the various reports on the subject. In his opinion, most of them would like to take part in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. They had about $3,000,000 invested in plants at Chicago, and parts of these plants could be profitably used in Nicaragua. As an expert, he saw no reason why contractors here would not undertake the work and successfully complete it.

THE OPTICAL SOCIETY BILL.

Opposition by the Medical Profession and Leading Opticians.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A bill to incorporate the Optical Society of the State of New-York is now before the Legislature. The bill ought to be defeated. It is class legislation, and applies to a most limited class.

The public has not asked for it. The medical profession, seeing its evils, is opposed to it. The majority of opticians do not want it. In fact, in this city the following firms of leading opticians and others are opposed to it, and have protested against its presentation by the Committee on Public Health: Clairmont & Co., E. B. Meyrowitz, Hunter, Gull & Lembke, the Fox Optical Company, Fox & Stendicke, W. T. Georgen, J. W. & George H. Hahn, and Mr. Dengler.

The only opticians who are trying to pass this bill are those who declare to the public that oculists are unnecessary, and that the opticians "know it all" better than the oculists do.

Section 3 of the bill says in substance that any one who is to-day adapting glasses to the sight may be licensed without an examination. This practically legalizes all peddlers, jewelers, the so-called traveling "professor," and even dry-goods clerks. For any one who is now selling glasses without an oculist's prescription is in reality adapting glasses to the sight.

As nine-tenths of all patients consulting oculists for glasses do so for the relief of some eye-strain or inflammation, for headaches, neuralgia, and various reflex nervous symptoms, it would then in reality give to uneducated clerks the legal right to treat the most delicate and one of the most important (so far as usefulness and pleasure is concerned) organs of the human system. Every oculist can cite numerous cases of blindness and ruined health from the use of incorrect glasses.

It seems to me that the strongest argument against the bill would be the danger to sight, as very frequently diseases of the eye are present which cannot be recognized by opticians, and in these cases the use of glasses would do positive injury to the sight and health as well; and as the optician is merely a tradesman, his trade instincts will lead him to sell glasses to every person falling into his hands. N.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1896.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing Gen. Benjamin Harrison to accept certain medals presented to him by the Governments of Brazil and Spain during his term of service as President; the act providing for the better enforcement of the Act of 1888 to promote the safety of employes and travelers on railroads, and the act authorizing and directing Bernard H. Green to exercise the duties and powers heretofore conferred upon the late Thomas L. Casey, Brigadier General United States Army, in relation to the construction and completion of the library of Congress.

Henry Grasse Gets a Place.

Henry Grasse was yesterday appointed an assistant counsel to the Building Department. Mr. Grasse is a Brookfield Republican in the Thirty-first Assembly District. The salary of his new position is $2,500 a year.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress, and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

JOINT TRAFFIC ROADS AND INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

The Recent Decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Brown Case Warmly Approved—President Ingalls of the Big Four System Says that Nothing Better Could Have Happened for the Joint Traffic Association.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Big Four Railroads, and one of the principal organizers of the Joint Traffic Association, was in New-York last week on business connected with that association. Now he is in the West, and an Indianapolis paper quotes him as saying that at the recent meeting of the Board of Control it was demonstrated that rates, both east and west bound, are now better maintained than ever before.

With regard to the ruling of the United States Supreme Court on the personal responsibility clause of the Inter-State Commerce law, Mr. Ingalls says: "That decision is the best thing that could have happened for the Joint Traffic Association. It will now be a serious matter for any road's representatives to cut a rate in any manner. We used to have a tariff on paper in the office, but the line's representative, when he went after business, made his own rates, regardless of all tariffs; but the time has gone by for any trifling with agreements, so much power, through the Supreme Court, has been placed with the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, and any man who now fails to enforce tariff rates agreements is likely to be brought up with a short turn and very likely to be imprisoned, as, under the provisions of the Inter-State law, there will be no discriminating in rates in favor of big shippers.

"Under this decision, when a railway official is summoned before the commission he must tell the truth or go to jail for contempt, or commit perjury and take the chances of being found out. The result will be that he will tell the truth. The fact is, nine-tenths of the railroad companies wish to deal fairly with the public and make the same rate to all shippers. The most important effect of the decision will be as a preventive. Knowing that the Supreme Court is behind the law, the railroad officers will not dare violate it."

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—A dispatch from Asheville, N. C., this afternoon, said that Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court had decided the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad foreclosure case in favor of the Baltimore Reorganization Committee. This means that the property will be sold as a whole, and not in divisions or sections, as was desired by the New-York Reorganization Committee, which represented large holdings of the "A" bonds. The Baltimore committee, with Messrs. John K. Cowen and J. D. Cross as counsel, represented bonds of all classes, but more particularly the "E" and "C" holdings. The case was argued at Asheville, March 19.

Both the Southern Railway Company and the Seaboard Air-Line system are competitors for control of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley property. The proposition of the Southern Railway Company was regarded with favor by the New-York committee, but was opposed by the local committee. The Seaboard made its offer through the Baltimore committee, and it is presumed that it will be accepted, as it is known it is regarded favorably by the committee.

Opposing Injunctions Dissolved.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Judge Grosscup, in the Federal court, and Judge Payne, in the State court, by agreement between themselves, yesterday dissolved the temporary injunctions which had been entered during the excitement of conflicting jurisdiction in connection with the attempt of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee for the Lake Street Elevated minority bondholders, to secure a foreclosure of the mortgage and the appointment of a receiver. The jurists agreed that it was not a case for opposing injunctions, and the cases as begun in State and Federal courts will be allowed to proceed now without interruption. In order to have the issues passed on by the State and Federal Supreme Courts the attorneys for the trust company and the railroad took an appeal from each decision. Judge Grosscup said he would shortly render a decision as to the question of foreclosure.

A Short Piece of Road Transferred.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 2.—The Central Railroad of Georgia turned over to the Georgia and Alabama Railway, under a perpetual lease, yesterday, the Lyons and Meldrim division of the lessor, extending from Lyons, Ga., to Meldrim, Ga., a distance of fifty-eight miles. By the acquisition of this important link, and by virtue of a trackage agreement, which also went into effect last night, by which the Central Railroad of Georgia gives to the Georgia and Alabama Railway trackage rights over the seventeen miles of its main line from Meldrim to Savannah, the Georgia and Alabama opens a new, independent, through line from Montgomery, Ala., to Savannah, Ga., about eighty miles shorter than any other route.

Lackawanna Tickets Stolen.

W. F. Holwill, General Passenger Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, received a dispatch from Chicago yesterday morning informing him that a large batch of stolen tickets, apparently issued by the Lackawanna Road, at Painted Post, N. Y., had been sold to scalpers in Chicago. Mr. Holwill replied to the dispatch with the explanation that the tickets were stolen from the Painted Post ticket office last Tuesday.

A subsequent Chicago dispatch said that, owing to the prompt measures taken there by the Western lines, it was unlikely that anybody would suffer from the marketing of the stolen tickets except the scalpers who bought them.

Central Freight Association.

The Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association has ceased to exist as an independent organization, and the Central Freight Association, which absorbed it, began business last Wednesday at the old Central Traffic Association headquarters in Chicago with Joseph F. Tucker, Commissioner of the absorbed association, as the head of the new organization, with the title of Commissioner. The policy of the association will be subordinate to that of the Joint Traffic Association's Board of Managers in regard to through business, but in their own territory the Ohio River lines and the Central lines will operate under a separate committee, each controlled by the joint body.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—With reference to the rumor that the Inter-State Commerce Commission is seeking evidence in Chicago, it is now said that James T. Marchand, a detective in the employ of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is in Chicago for that purpose, in order to bring a case before the commission under the recent Brown decision.

—Within the past few days the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railroad, recently incorporated in Illinois, with authorized capital of $5,000,000, has taken over the property of the St. Louis and Eastern Railroad, the Madison Coal Company, and another small company.

—An adjourned meeting of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 17th inst. for the purpose of settling up some routine matters. The directors intend to make an inspection trip over the road.

—Judge Grosscup in the Federal Court, in Chicago, yesterday appointed Charles M. Hayes and E. C. Smith receivers for the Central Railway of Vermont. The appointment was ancilliary to that of Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont, on March 14.

—C. C. Rosenberg has been appointed Signal Engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in charge of all the interlocking and mechanical signals. His headquarters will be at Philipsburg, N. J.

—The Grand Rapids and Indiana has placed an order with the Pullman Car Company for six Centibuled coaches, which are to be run on their trains between Cincinnati and the lakes.

—C. A. Chambers, General Agent of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad in Cincinnati, is to be transferred to Columbus, Ohio, with the title of Traveling Freight Agent.

—M. E. Ingalls, President, and C. E. Schaff, General Manager, of the Big Four lines, have just completed an inspection of the western division of the Peoria and Eastern.

—A new and uniform tariff of regular and school commutation rates between way stations on the New-York Central and the Erie lines, went into effect last Wednesday.

—At a general meeting of the various classes of Northern Pacific bondholders, held in Berlin yesterday, the plan of reorganization was unanimously approved.

—Notice is given by the Chicago Great Western that second-class tickets for passage will be accepted in first-class Pullman sleeping cars on that line.

—A meeting of the Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was held in this city yesterday, but the question of dividend was not considered.

—Wabash Railway shops at different points, which were shut down for several days to reduce expenses, resumed operations last Wednesday.

—N. J. Power, lately General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been appointed Auditor of Disbursements of that system.

—C. M. Higginson, lately of the Burlington Road, has been appointed assistant to President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison system.

—An increase of $9,918 in earnings is reported for the fourth week in March by the Toledo and Ohio Central Road.

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company is now paying the dividend on its preferred stock due April 4.

—F. W. Boye, Jr., First Assistant Treasurer of the Big Four at Cincinnati, has resigned.

—President E. R. Bacon of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern is in Cincinnati.

James B. Brewster & Co.
(Established 1838.)

We beg to inform our old friends and the general public that we have purchased the entire plant, including material and unfinished carriages, of J. B. Brewster & Co., at 311 to 319 West 43d St., and are now fully prepared to promptly fill all orders.

Mr. J. B. Brewster is the Head of the new House; and, as in the past, we shall continue to devote ourselves exclusively to the production of work of the best class only.

For the present our only place of business will be 311 to 319 West 43d Street.

HE WEPT AND CONFESSED.

Kahn Says He Has Swindled Many Merchants with Forged Orders.

Isaac Kahn, alias Edward Strauss, who lives with his wife at 304 East Eighty-third Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining piano covers from William Tonk & Brother of 26 Warren Street on a forged order. He was remanded in the Centre Street Police Court for examination this morning, and was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station.

In the station house Kahn, who is thirty-nine years old, wept bitterly and confessed to Capt. Cross that he had swindled more merchants than he could recall with forged orders. He said his wife had no knowledge of these dealings, his ostensible business being to buy goods at auction.

Capt. Cross has been receiving complaints since last October from wholesale merchants who have been swindled by means of forged orders for goods. Kahn was pointed out to detectives in Broadway yesterday by John J. Grogan, an employe of one of the victimized firms, as the alleged swindler, and he was arrested after a hard fight.

The full extent of Kahn's operations is unknown, but the facts already known may lead to a long imprisonment for him in State prison. His first operation, so far as is known, was on Oct. 11, 1895, from William Tonk & Brother, goods valued at $78.50, in the name of M. Cohn & Son of 855 Third Avenue. Later he mailed other forged orders for goods to Tonk & Brother. From M. A. Martin of 326 Church Street he secured on Oct. 28 silk umbrellas valued at $18, on an order purporting to be signed by Lederman & Co. of 20 Whitehall Street. He signed the name of S. Stern to the receipt. He secured from A. Sartorius & Co. of 46 West Broadway on Jan. 4, 1896, three pounds of bronze powder and five pounds of white enamel, the order being signed with the name of L. Yankauer of 942 Third Avenue. He also secured from Houston and Fulton Street merchants on forged orders goods valued at over $70.

NAVAL WAR RECORDS LOST.

After Being Sent They Were Never Received by the Persons Addressed.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Naval War Records seem to be distributed without much regard to any other object than getting them out of the hands of the Superintendent of Publication. Within the week two persons entitled to copies of the report, and asking to have them sent to the same address in this city, have notified the Naval War Records Office that the copies have not been received of the second volume, and have been told that they were sent out on Feb. 10 to 16, and that if lost they cannot be supplied. At the City Post Office, the Postmaster is unable to find the copies said to have been sent out by the Naval War Records Office.

It is admitted at the Naval War Records Office that there have been other complaints of non-receipt, but whether most of them came from persons having addresses in this city was not stated. It is of not the slightest consequence to those who are entitled to this work that the Superintendent sends them away, or undertakes to do so. That two copies sent to the same address in this city should fail to reach their destination certainly suggests the probability that precautions should be taken to afford those who are entitled to receive them an earlier opportunity than a month or six weeks of learning that they should have received their copies.

In other publication offices—the Bureau of Labor, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of American Republics—a plan was adopted of sending out, at the time a volume was addressed, a penalty card, self-addressed, upon which was the announcement that a book had been sent, with a space to be filled to notify the publication office that the book had been received. If the Naval War Records are to be shipped so carelessly that they can be appropriated by speculators, or are to be lost in the refuse bins of the City Post Office, it would be a saving of money to keep them at the Navy Department until sent for by those who care to possess them.

Take The United Press Service.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer-Sun has returned to the Southern Associated Press, after an experiment of two days with the news service of the Associated Press. The former association has a leased wire carrying a report of from 16,000 to 18,000 words daily, and its superior advantage as a news distributor was all the evidence needed for its return. The Inquirer-Sun is now receiving the full Southern Associated Press report, as furnished the other leading papers of the South.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2.—The Daily News, to be issued every afternoon and Sunday, began publication here to-day. The News is Republican in politics, and receives the service of The United Press.

West 14th St.

1878 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ARMENIAN RUGS.

Made for the Mosque.

When the Moslem "prays toward Mecca," on his housetop or in the mosques, he always uses a rug to kneel upon. In the bales we have received, probably collected in an Armenian bazaar, are some fine antique specimens of these prayer or mosque-rugs. Some the size of a large hearth-rug, with the Mosque Portal at one end, with a spot to show where the forehead is to touch. Time has toned down the colors into the softest harmonies. Such odd floor coverings as these will probably never be sold at bargain prices again, as they are no longer made in ravaged Armenia.

FURNITURE.
CASH OR CREDIT.

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104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

"COLOR LINE" DISCUSSED

A COMMOTION IN THE NEW-YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Rev. De Los Lull Creates Excitement by a Resolution Suggesting the Placing of a Negro on the Bench of Bishops—A Strong Opposition Forces the Withdrawal of the Proposition—Anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society.

The second day's session of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, was marked yesterday by a warm discussion on the "color line." The question was brought up by the Rev. De Los Lull, who introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, this conference, recommend the General Conference to take under consideration the advisability and expediency of putting a colored man on the bench of Bishops.

There were about 500 ministers present, and fully half of them were on their feet as soon as the resolution was read and protested excitedly against it. For awhile there was great confusion, and Bishop Ninde, who presided, had difficulty in restoring order.

The Rev. Mr. Lull stood through the uproar, attempting to explain his resolution. The Chairman recognized him and announced that he would give every one an opportunity to express his views on the question. Mr. Lull said:

The negro's entrance, and I may say, elevation, in the Methodist Episcopal Church has long been neglected. I regret to say that in that part of our spiritual work the Roman Church is far in advance of us; in fact, it set us an example that we should only be too glad to follow. The laws have made the colored man our equal, and, that being the case, why should we not come out boldly and give him all the friendly and religious teaching that the white man has? I say we must go on record on this question, and the quicker it is settled the better it will be for all concerned.

The Rev. J. W. Macomber was next recognized by the Chairman and announced that he was opposed to the "color line" and always had been. He thought the question an important one and worthy of immediate attention. He said:

I do not care whether a man be white, black, yellow, or green. I believe we should take them all in, and I am only too pleased to second Brother De Los Lull's resolution.

Half a dozen other clergymen spoke against the resolution. In the number was the Rev. C. H. McAnney of Mount Kisco, N. Y., who said:

Frederick Douglass has been held up to us as a model colored man, but I don't regard him as an ideal; for as soon as the angel of death and the good Lord let him he married a white woman, and on his deathbed he did not leave a cent to his own race. I think we can do better work in other fields.

The Rev. J. B. Cross said the Church had thus far avoided the "color line," and he thought it would be a very serious mistake to take it up at this time.

It was evident that the sense of the conference was against the resolution, and a motion was made to table it. Later, however, the Rev. De Los Lull was allowed to withdraw the resolution, and the discussion ended.

Important in the routine business of the day was the transfer of a fifteen-thousand-dollar mortgage on the Washington Heights Church from the conference Trustees to the Trustees of the church. This will enable the latter to obtain a quit claim on the property on the payment of the debt at the expiration of the mortgage next Fall.

The morning session was brought to an end by a sermon by the Rev. Charles Rand, who made an attack on American political and social conditions. He said that every one seems to seek office, that things are going from bad to worse, and that crime and the marriage question are hand in hand and are talked about in a manner that helps crime but retards the marriage ceremony.

He said that it is an outrage on civilization that the United States Government should accept the revenues received from liquor dealers. The "blood money," as he described it, comes from the poor wretches that the liquor degrades. The excuse that the Government supports charitable institutions by use of such money is a poor one, in his opinion, for if there was no liquor there would be no need of so many institutions. He said that the present conflict between the authorities and liquor dealers in New-York would result in a victory for the authorities.

The feature of the afternoon session was the anniversary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society. The exercises were opened with singing by a quartet of colored folk. Eloquent appeals in behalf of the colored race in the South were made by the Rev. J. H. Phillips and the Rev. J. W. Hamilton. A substantial sum was realized by the collection.

A reception in honor of the members of the New-York Conference was given last evening by the Methodist Social Union of New-York in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue.

The sessions of the conference will be continued to-day.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

Work of the Educational Society for the Past Year Described.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 2.—The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began this morning, and voted that the annual address at the next conference be delivered by the Rev. J. O. Worth of Glen Head, L. I., on his fifty years' connection with the Church as pastor. The Rev. Dr. Van Alstyne spoke for the Brooklyn North District, referring to the limited contributions owing to the financial depression and the self-sacrifice displayed. The Rev. A. C. Gibberline spoke of the winning of Jewish converts in the vicinity of New-York as one of the difficult tasks of the conference, and Dr. Van Alstyne admitted that the results had not been eminently flattering.

The Rev. J. H. Payne of New-York, in giving a short summary of the work of the Educational Society for the past year, stated that the increase in property amounted to over $3,000,000, and that $28,000,000 were now represented. There were fifty colleges and fifty-six academies under the Methodist direction in the United States. He stated that over 35 per cent. of the college graduates went into the ministry, a better showing than that of any other denomination. He insisted that denominational schools must not be abandoned, and declared the Methodist Church to be the greatest in the country.

The discussion of the revised rules for the examination of candidates was then in regular order, and was the most interesting event of the day. At times the debate had a humorous cast, and occasionally it was exciting.

The anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society took place in the afternoon. The Rev. William Carr, pastor of the Fairhaven Church, presided, and, in introducing Mrs. Z. F. Dennler of Long Island City, stated that the object of the society was to improve the condition of young women in the foreign countries. Mr. Carr gave a brief review of its twenty-eight years' history, and stated that the proud boast could be made by its prime movers that it has never been a failure in debt. He commended the organization, paying a high tribute to its business management.

Mrs. Dennler said that the general society of the United States numbers 153,534 members, and that there are now 6,229 organizations of the society in the country. The total sum raised since the society's formation has been $3,500,000, of which the amount procured last year was $280,227. From the mites gathered throughout America, she said, millions have been sent into the foreign fields.

The Rev. Dr. W. F. Oldham of the Ohio Wesleyan University, spoke of his long experience in foreign mission work, beginning with his labors in India. When he served as a railroad contractor for the British Government he lost 3,000 men a month through the various dangers and ignorances of that country. He said that, with the advantages of civilization and the influences of the Woman's Missionary Society, many of these terrible losses of life had been dispensed with, especially the fearful famines.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was observed this evening. The Rev. W. A. Richard of Hartford presided, and the principal address was by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard of Ohio.

Education in New-England.

At yesterday's meeting of the Public Educational Association, held in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, S. T. Dutton, Superintendent of Schools of Brookline, Mass., read a paper on "School Systems in Other Cities." His essay treated more especially of New-England Schools.

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HALLUCINATION PUT ON RECORD.

Effect of a Sound Vibration on the Mind of an Observer.

Dr. W. E. Scripture, director of the Psychological Laboratory of Yale College, has given, in the third number of "Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory," the details of measuring hallucinations produced in sane persons by the association of ideas without hypnotic suggestion.

These experiments, though they have extended over two years, have been kept strictly private hitherto. They were carried on by Dr. C. E. Seashore, under the direction of Dr. Scripture.

The sense of hearing furnished the simplest means of producing hallucinations. The person who was to be the subject of the experiment was placed alone in a very quiet room. An ordinary telegraph key, which clicked when a current was sent through it from an adjoining room, and which allowed the subject of the experiment to signal that he had heard a certain sound, was all the apparatus provided in the experiment room besides the ordinary furniture.

The subject of the experiment was told before he was seated alone in the room that he would first hear the click of the telegraph key, followed immediately by the sound of a distinct musical tone.

At first this tone was so low that the observer could not hear it unless his sense of hearing was exceptionally acute. As the tone increased in volume, after each click of the telegraph key, the observer began to hear it more and more distinctly, until the full volume of the tone was reached.

Then the full tone was sounded ten times in succession, following, in each case, the telegraphic click. After the tenth time, the sound of the tone was omitted, while the telegraph click was kept up.

In every case the person who had heard the ten clicks followed by the ten tone sounds would declare that he could still hear the tone sounds after they had really ceased. This, of course, is an example of hallucination through the association of ideas.

Hallucinations of smell, taste, and touch were produced by similar experiments, and the sense of heat was imparted in the same way.

Dr. Scripture's commentary on these experiments is that while there is no hypnotic suggestion in them, there is nothing abnormal in hypnotic suggestion, because it is going on around us all the time. He says that we ourselves are continually influenced by suggestion without knowing it. Owing to suggestions, much of what we see is not true; much of what we think is false.

BROOKLYN FIRE NOT INCENDIARY.

Marshal Brymer Says He Found No Evidence of Criminality.

Marshal Brymer of the Brooklyn Fire Department began an investigation yesterday into the cause of the fire in the four-story tenement at 36 Union Street, Wednesday morning, by which ten persons were burned to death

After hearing the testimony of the firemen who were at the fire and of Giovanni Calabro, who escaped from the top floor, the Marshal said he was of the opinion that the fire was not started by an incendiary, but through carelessness.

"So far as I can find," he said, "there was no possible motive for setting fire to this place. The people had had no quarrel with anybody, and there was not enough insurance at stake to make the fire suspicious."

Firemen Rescue a Woman.

Fire was discovered on the top floor of the four-story brick building 1,106 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The floor was occupied by William J. Hay and his wife, who had moved into the building the previous afternoon. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil lamp. The firemen were told that Mrs. Hay was still on the top floor. Foreman Freel and Firemen Dennis Slattery and George Simpson of Truck 2 ran up the ladders and found Mrs. Hay lying on the floor unconscious. She was carried to the street and soon regained consciousness. The damage to the building and furniture was $1,000.

POLICE PROMOTION MADE EASY.

Charged that Policeman Nealis Knew Questions in Advance.

Patrolman Daniel Nealis of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was tried by Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday on a charge preferred by Inspector Cortright of making improper use of memoranda during a promotion examination for Roundsman last month.

Inspector Cortright said Chief Examiner Dobbs discovered that Nealis was making use of memoranda to assist him in passing the examination. It was found that he had in his possession manuscript containing some of the questions asked in the examination. Chief Examiner Dobbs declared the papers would have assisted Nealis in successfully passing the examination. Inspector Cortright told the Commissioner that Nealis, when discovered, denied that any of the papers were in his handwriting, but afterward admitted it.

Commissioner Roosevelt asked Nealis what he intended to do with the papers he claimed he found on the floor. Nealis declared he was going to look over them just for curiosity. Finally, he added that he was so "rattled" he did not know what he said.

MISS M'GRATH HAD CHLOROFORM.

Speculation that She Killed Herself Because of Her Sister's Threat.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—An afternoon paper to-day published a long story purporting to throw light upon the mystery surrounding the death of Annie McGrath. The story published is to the effect that the girl bought chloroform, and that she made particular inquiry as to the effect of chloroform poisoning upon a young and old person. From this the paper deducts the theory that the girl committed suicide, and implies that she also attempted to kill Samuel F. Langdon, who is suspected of having caused her death. The motive for the girl's act was furnished in the story of the threat of her sister to inform their parents that Annie was living with Langdon as his wife.

The main fact of the story upon which the publication was based is true. The girl did buy chloroform, and the druggist from whom she bought it admits the essential truth of the publication. The rest is mere speculation. The girl may have killed herself, and she may also have attempted the life of Langdon, but there are no facts known to bear out this theory. The only person to whom the truth is really known is probably Langdon, and so far he has maintained silence. The inquest in the case will be held to-morrow, and then the police will have to show their hand, at least in part.

Dr. Leffman, the analytical chemist who made the examination of the girl's blood and viscera, has finished his work, but he refuses to tell the result.

Eight Dogs Poisoned to Death.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., April 2.—Eight dogs were found dead in their owners' yards this morning. All had been poisoned. Four were blooded setters belonging to Frank Fleming, who valued them at $400. An investigation is being made, and the perpetrator of the act will be punished if discovered.

THE ARTICLES REVIEWING THE COURSE O

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Slave—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Vaudeville; Promenade Concert—8 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Die Weber—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Baseball—3:00 P. M.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year.:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	39	36	40
6 A. M.	39	37	38
9 A. M.	40	39	39
12 M.	42	40	42
4 P. M.	46	48	48
6 P. M.	44	45	46
9 P. M.	40	40	43
12 P. M.	35	34	35

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 41.38
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 42.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 41.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 43.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

PECULIAR REASONING.

At the hearing before Mayor STRONG on the Greater New-York bill yesterday President Low of Columbia College made a forcible and convincing argument in favor of consolidation, but opposed the method of bringing it about provided for in the bill. In doing the latter he indulged in some very peculiar reasoning, considering his standing in the community as a man of intellectual training. The very foundation of his argument was an assumed analogy between this problem and the framing of the Federal Government by the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and it is difficult to conceive how an informed and logical mind could make such an assumption.

The thirteen independent Colonies had no common governing power over them, and no central authority that could provide for their union and their systematic government, as a whole. They chose delegates to represent them in a convention, to work out the problem for them, and submit the result for their approval. New-York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and the adjacent territory are in no such position and cannot go to work that way. Neither is the Legislature in the position of the Constitutional Convention, or what Mr. Low vaguely calls "the fathers," as if they were some exterior and superior source of authority.

The Legislature of this State has complete power and responsibility in providing for the government of cities. If they are to be united or consolidated, or if their form and mode of government are to be changed, it must be done by the Legislature. It can be done in no other way. The Legislature may seek an expression of the popular desire in advance and it may seek popular approval for what it does, but its power is complete and the exercise of it is essential. If the Constitutional Convention of 1787 had been in that position it would doubtless have provided a Federal Government to take effect upon a certain date, and it might have fixed the date at the outset of its proceedings and worked out the scheme afterward.

The Legislature is obliged to effect this consolidation if it is to be effected, and it did get an expression of the popular desire in advance. Now it has provided for a commission to devise the framework of government, to take effect at the beginning of 1898, but it cannot take effect until it has been enacted into law by the Legislature. If it shall be found necessary to modify it, or to postpone the time of beginning its operation, the legislative power will still be there to act. A more complete failure of reasoning by analogy than Mr. Low's it would require ingenuity to contrive as an illustration of logical fallacy.

Another strange assumption of President Low's is that if this bill becomes a law there will be a "break in Brooklyn's municipal history" and an interval of undefined relationship for all the cities. How can that be when the bill declares that the consolidation shall not take effect at all until Jan. 1, 1898, and in the meantime preserves the local powers and jurisdictions precisely as they are? First the charter, says Mr. Low, then the discussion of the charter, and finally its adoption, as in the case of the Federal Government. Exactly so; but in this case the Legislature must decide upon the consolidation, must frame the charter and must adopt it, because that is the Constitutional method and there is no other. This bill declares the consolidation in pursuance of the popular vote and provides for framing the charter, after which it will be open to discussion and subject to adoption. It can be submitted to popular approval if the Legislature so wills, but we must have it first.

Mr. Low wants to know what it is going to be in advance. We do not see how he can be accommodated. If the Legislature could tell, there would be no use for a commission. It is to be created to find out what the charter shall be, to "deal with the problem in a statesmanlike manner," to prepare for the exercise of the legislative power. There is no better or other way. It is a great task. It may not be completed in a year. The various adjustments of a completed and harmonious system may require a series of years, but it ought to be practicable to have the general framework of government in effect by the beginning of 1898. If it prove otherwise, the Legislature can deal with the emergency when it is at hand. Meantime the commission should be set at its task, and should be required to work for definite results.

President Low's argument was for consolidation. Abating the fallacies in its reasoning, it was strongly in support of this bill. Neither he nor any of its opponents presented any ground that would justify its rejection, leaving the matter where it was and where it will continue to be until what is proposed by this bill, the creation of a commission to devise charter legislation, has been accomplished. There is no other rational way of going about the business, for New-York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, part of Hempstead, and the County of Richmond cannot hold a Constitutional Convention, however much they might like to do so.

CHANDLER'S COWARDICE.

When a man says he is a coward he cannot resent being taken at his word. But such a confession on the part of Senator BILL CHANDLER is surprising as well as painful. It is not a lack of physical courage that Senator BILL admits, and everybody supposed that his moral courage was equal to anything. He says he was cowardly once before, in 1877, when he allowed the Administration of HAYES to be perfunctorily puffed in a New-Hampshire Republican platform, although part of the bargain by which HAYES was put in was that the candidates for Governor in South Carolina and Louisiana, who got more votes than he did in those States, should be put out. But BILL could then afford to appear discreet, because he had just been giving an exhibition of his moral courage in Florida. Confronted at once with eager Democrats and with the Penal Code of the Land of Flowers, he brought away the Electoral vote of Florida in his pocket, which was, there is reason to believe, otherwise depleted. But lately BILL has been exceedingly bold, and has been defying the British lion so loudly as to make him notable among jingoes. It was only the other day that the celebrated "Chandler defiance" was issued, in which he dared the British lion to come on to BILL'S fastness at the headwaters of the Merrimac, and declared that if the lion did so he would twist his tail till he roared with anguish. And even upon the platform of his convention itself he spake exceeding brave and terrible words and defied not only Great Britain and Spain, but also the utmost rage of ex-Queen LILIUOKALANI. What a pity that a man so dauntless should suddenly become so weak as to allow a convention over which he presided to be represented as divided between the pure and able MCKINLEY and the noble and illustrious REED (or possibly vice versa) when he was well aware that the convention was seething with exclusive but suppressed enthusiasm for the latter.

But while CHANDLER is owning his cowardice in respect to candidates he ought to do justice to his cowardice in respect to platform, and especially to the plank upon "metallism, mono and bi." He says that the intelligible plank of Massachusetts was proposed by a delegate whom he stigmatizes as a Boston broker, but was voted down, and that the wabble actually adopted expressed the sense of the convention. This is possible, but all the same it expressed no sense at all. A gold standard we can understand, and free coinage of silver at twice its value we can understand, but the New-Hampshire plank is neither. Nevertheless, BILL says that REED can stand upon it, and also that REED is a bimetallist. The Speaker will not thank him for saying that, for the Speaker has let it be known that before the convention meets wild horses shall not drag from him his secret, black, and midnight opinions upon the currency. The kind of bimetallist that CHANDLER represents REED to be is the lukewarm kind that is no more likely to be beloved in Cripple Creek than in Wall Street, and the fate of a candidate of that kind is accurately foretold in Revelation, iii., 16.

THAT OLD AQUEDUCT JOB.

Those who set out to get a bill through the Legislature providing for an adjustment of the old "claims" of JOHN O'BRIEN and other aqueduct contractors against the city seem to have overreached themselves by the trick of getting certain Judges and ex-Judges of the Court of Appeals to write letters which they could use to help the measure through. The letters were too accommodating in expressing the belief that there might be something in these claims for equitable adjustment, but they could not be distorted into approval of anything like what was proposed in the bill. Obtaining such letters and trying to use them in such a way was a scandalous proceeding which should put a quietus upon the bill at once.

In fact, the Legislature ought to stamp upon it with a firmness that will discourage any future effort to revive this old job of the aqueduct contractors. They disregarded their clearly defined obligations, they did a lot of "extra work" solely as a basis for claims for extra compensation, they did a vast deal of bad work that had to be done over at their own expense, and which they wish the city to pay them for doing over. All this was in pursuance of a scheme for making money out of the city illegitimately under the shield of political influence.

Fortunately this scheme was defeated. The contracts were so drawn as to leave no loophole for evasion and no doubt of the obligations of either party. An honest aqueduct board held the contractors to their bargain, refused to pay for unauthorized work, and compelled the making good of defective work. The claims for money not due have been fought through all the courts, and the city has been upheld from first to last. The moral effect of this upon the taking and executing of contracts for public work will be of immense value if it stands impregnable. That value would be utterly destroyed and the doors reopened to schemes of plunder if the Legislature were to furnish "relief" to these persistent jobbers because they lost money by the defeat of their designs for making it corruptly.

ELMIRA'S POISONED WATER.

When a city cursed with a foul and disease-breeding water supply employs experts to make thorough inquiry as to the character of that supply and the origin of epidemics believed to have been caused by it, a long step is taken toward the substitution of good water for bad. Such an inquiry was made by competent persons last year concerning the contaminated water taken from the Black River at Watertown, N. Y., a small city which has suffered from repeated epidemics of typhoid fever and a continuous high typhoid death-rate. The changes so forcibly suggested by that investigation have not yet been made, but the ultimate purification of Watertown's supply has been brought much nearer in point of time by the facts which the exhaustive report disclosed. The results of a similar inquiry as to water and typhoid at Elmira, N. Y., were made known two or three days ago.

Elmira, a city of about 35,000 inhabitants, for years has had a high typhoid rate, the number of cases of the fever ranging from 50 to 100 per annum. At the beginning of this year there was an alarming epidemic, 275 cases appearing during the first two and one-half months. Prof. OLIN H. LANDRETH of Union College has made a most thorough investigation, and his report, which is a model of its kind, is published for the enlightenment of the people of the city. The chief sources of supply are the Chemung River and a reservoir in which the waters of a creek are impounded. Water from the river intake runs directly into a collecting gallery sixty feet from the stream. A part of the supply in this gallery is ground water intercepted by the gallery, and another part is water which works its way from the river through the intervening soil or gravel. There are also private wells.

Although only 48 per cent. of the inhabitants use city water regularly, 93 per cent. of the typhoid cases in January last were included in this 48 per cent. of the population. Above Elmira there are on the Chemung River and its tributaries several cities and small towns. Inquiry was made as to the prevalence of typhoid in them during the year 1895. In Big Flats, (11 miles distant, 300 inhabitants,) there had been several cases and two deaths; in Corning, (18 miles, 11,000 inhabitants,) at least 29 cases; in Painted Post, (22 miles, 1,000 people,) 15 cases; in Hornellsville, (50 miles, 12,000 people,) 25 cases and 4 deaths. From all these places sewage is discharged into the river, and the conditions favor the infection of the water with typhoid germs. Prof. LANDRETH ascertained that there had been in 1895 more than 70 cases of typhoid in cities and villages on the river or its tributaries above Elmira, and there was ample proof that the river water must have been infected from a considerable number of these cases.

Reviewing the evidence, he says: "It appears very proper to conclude that the streams tributary to the Chemung above Elmira were during 1895 heavily infected with typhoid bacilli; that this infection could and most certainly did reach the intake at Elmira, and that it became the direct cause of the sudden outbreak in January." As nearly all of these outside cases occurred while the streams were low, the greater part of the infectious material was not carried down to the Elmira intake until the time of the December freshet, so that the infection in December was both sudden and excessive. Owing to the fact that the ground was frozen at the beginning of the heavy rains in that month, the infected water ran directly into the streams without passing through the soil, the meteorological conditions thus favoring an unusual degree of pollution. Bacteriological analyses of water procured at the Elmira intake in the last days of December showed the exceptional and alarming average of 45,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

The collecting gallery intercepts part of a considerable body of "ground water" moving through coarse gravel toward the river. This body of "ground water," from which the supply of the private wells also is taken, represents the drainage of a large area. Before reaching the collecting gallery it passes directly under the city, and is polluted by surface cess pools. This was clearly indicated by the analyses of both well water and water collected in the gallery. Careful inquiry showed that after the first outbreak in January there were many cases of secondary infection proceeding from well water locally contaminated.

There was no evidence that milk had been the agent of infection. "The milk supply," says the report, "is in no way responsible for the epidemic. The city water supply was unquestionably the means by which the infection was introduced, and was, in all probability, infected by typhoid bacilli from cases occuring up stream during the Summer or Fall of 1895." It is pointed out that water in the collecting gallery is now exposed to infection from cases of the fever in houses near at hand, and that the water in the city's private wells has now become probably more dangerous than the public supply.

If Elmira must continue to use water drawn from the public sources mentioned, it can avoid a high typhoid rate and protect its people only by subjecting the supply to sand filtration, and preventing the use of private wells exposed to pollution. Speaking of the owners of the water supply plant, The Elmira Advertiser remarks that they can purify the water, "and they must do so at their earliest possible opportunity. If they do not do so promptly they must be compelled to act." It remains to be seen whether they will take the only course that can be effective. If they do not act "promptly," the city should do the work for itself. We have summarized this report because every investigation of this kind carries valuable instruction to the general public and should be utilized so far as practicable for the benefit of the very many other cities and villages in which foul poison is distributed through the water pipes. One of these is Albany, the capital of a State containing 7,000,000 of people.

MEXICO AND MONROE.

President DIAZ of the Mexican Republic has made a very sensible statement of the attitude of his Government on the various questions arising out of the Venezuela controversy, and especially as to the general doctrine which goes under the name of Monroe. He refers to "invitations of an international character" asking an opinion from the Mexican Government, which that Government was not in a situation to give. He declined, therefore, to say whether "the claims of Great Britain constituted an attempt at usurpation." And he further declined to express the opinion that all boundary questions should be submitted to arbitration, as Mexico herself had refused so to submit some such questions. President DIAZ does not say from what source the "invitations" to which he refers came. We notice that some of the American journalists who seem to think that the only complete proof of fairness is to condemn your own Government, "right or wrong," jump to the conclusion that the invitations came from the United States, and that the Administration has been subjected to a severe rebuke from the Government of our sister republic.

There is no proof whatever that we know of that the United States Government has sought any opinion or other form of expression or co-operation from Mexico or from any other Government. We had no need of doing so. We took up the question of the course of Great Britain toward Venezuela on a principle held by ourselves and declared and supported by ourselves. We were solely responsible for it. We were ready to guide our action by it. The result has shown that the policy of the American Government was justified in expediency, as we believed it to be morally. There is nothing in the message of President DIAZ to show that he referred to the United States, and the inference that he did so refer is both rash and uncalled for.

Putting aside that question, therefore, as irrelevant, we may remark that the policy of Mexico in abstaining from any part in the Venezuela discussion only makes more emphatic the adherence of President DIAZ to the main doctrine. Here is what he has to say on that point:

"Without entering into an examination of the origin and the history of the occasion which gave rise to its promulgation, without descending to particulars as to the just limitations which its author would have fixed, and which with so much prudence President CLEVELAND stated, the Government of Mexico cannot do less than show itself a partisan of the doctrine which condemns as aggressive any invasion by monarchical Europe of the republics of America—independent nations to-day, ruled by a popular form of government. Our history in general, and signally the struggle of our people to throw off the yoke of an exotic empire of European origin, form, and elements, and the torrents of bloodshed in that severe contest, give testimony before the world of our worship of independence and our abhorrence of all foreign intervention.

"But we do not understand it to be sufficient for the objects to which we aspire that only upon the United States, in spite of their immense resources, is the obligation incumbent to aid the other republics of this hemisphere against attacks of Europe, if even these can be considered. Possibly each one of said republics, by means of a declaration similar to that of President MONROE, should proclaim that any attempt of a foreign power to reduce the territory, or the independence, or to change the institutions of a single one of the American republics, should be considered as a personal affront if the republic sustaining an attack or threat of this nature should appeal for aid. In this way the doctrine to-day called the Monroe would be the American doctrine in the most ample sense, and, although it originated in the United States, it should be among the international rights of all Americans. What may be the practical and proper means of reaching this result is a question of which it would not be opportune to treat in this message."

This is a sober and weighty utterance. It is not at all unlikely that it may be the basis of important action in the future, and it is not impossible that with that action England may agree.

INVESTING IN DELEGATES.

It would be amusing if the matter were not so serious to watch the agony of reprobation aroused in QUAY and CHANDLER and PLATT by the wicked friends of MCKINLEY in their use of money to buy up delegates or the makers of delegates. It is, of course, laughable to find Satan rebuking sin, or a vote broker protesting against the buying and selling of votes save through his office. But it is not a matter to laugh at that these men have been so long and so notoriously engaged in the same sort of business in each of three different States that no one will believe for a moment that any of them cares for the vileness of the business or for anything but the loss of his own profits. The well-known existence of this unclean traffic on so large a scale, and carried on in all parts of the Union for so long a time, must be due to a general cause that can be traced.

In this case the cause is the policy of the Republican Party as to laws affecting private interests. We do not, of course, pretend to say that this sort of corruption is confined to the Republican Party. It exists in all parties, in proportion as the laws and the mode of managing public affairs give to men in office the power to serve party interests or personal interests without the certainty of being held to strict account. Those conditions were found for years in the Government of the City of New-York, and under them there sprang up the extraordinary corruption of Tammany. The same conditions were found in the Senate of the United States in 1893 when the Wilson tariff bill was sent over from the Senate, and there grew out of them the corruption of the little cabal of sugar Senators. But these were cases of limited opportunity—limited to the City of New-York in one instance and to the Senate for a brief space of time in the other. With the Republican Party the conditions are permanent, and prevail whenever the party succeeds and through all the processes by which success is sought.

The cardinal doctrine of the party is that tariffs should be made for the profit of the home producers. When the home producers believe this—as a very large number of them do—they regard the success of the party as one of the means of making money, and they are ready to spend money to bring it about. They will spend most for those leaders who promise them most and in whom they have the greatest confidence. It is on this conviction that men like QUAY and PLATT have based their calculations and MCKINLEY has attained such success as he has had thus far. It is a bad state of things, but so long as the success of the Republican Party is supposed by a large body of business men to be needed for the safety and progress of their business, we do not doubt that they will invest money in promoting it. Sooner or later they will see their mistake, as many of the shrewdest and most far-sighted of their class have already seen it. But until that conviction spreads much further than it has yet spread, money will be used, and used freely, at every step in Republican politics.

Of course, the scheme of selling a glass of beer for 4 cents and a sandwich to go with it for 1 cent is an obvious attempt to evade the new law against free lunches in saloons, and equally of course the subterfuge will not avail in court for a moment, and yet, after all, why should the transaction not be regarded as a legitimate sale of the bread and meat? To deny it is to imply that under the old law the sandwich was given away, and only a particularly naïve person can be under any such impression as that.

One cannot help wondering how on earth the new President of Haiti acquired his altogether impossible name—TIRESIAS SIMON SAM. Such a mix-up of Greek, Hebrew, and colloquial English, of dignity and nonchalance, could never have originated in the ordinary ways of heredity and etymology. Hidden beneath it there must certainly be a picturesque and possibly romantic tale running back to the days when slaves were named with all the exuberant fancy now employed in finding designations for horses and dogs.

It recently cost a London paper devoted to transportation interests £500 to say that Sir ARTHUR FORWOOD, by acting as Director for several corporations whose interests were antagonistic, thereby illustrated his unworthiness to hold any position of trust or honor. Wonder what damages President HOWELL and the other bridge officials will get when they bring suit against the many American newspapers that are saying exactly the same thing, for exactly the same reason, about them?

ECHOES FROM BERLIN.

Verbatim Report of a Talk Between the Kaiser and His Secretary.

From Punch.

"Have you carefully packed up that silver cup and dispatched it to Cowes?" "Yes, your Majesty."

"Have you looked out a showy decoration for the acceptance of the Negus?" "Yes, your Majesty."

"Have you had a copy of the engraving of my famous picture framed in diamonds for the Khédive?" "Yes, your Majesty."

"Have you selected a diplomatic suit (cocked hat, sword, breeches, and all,) for the use of President Krüger?" "Yes, your Majesty."

"Have you forwarded my plan for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 to President Faure?" "Yes, your Majesty."

"Have you mailed my scheme for a new Constitution of the United States of America to President Cleveland?" "Yes, your Majesty."

"Have you posted my pamphlet, 'How to Ride a High Horse,' to the Emperor of Austria, on the occasion of his becoming my brother officer in the British cavalry?" "Yes, your Majesty."

"Have you handed my last sermon to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Emperor of Abyssinia, General Booth, and the Pope?" "Yes, your Majesty."

"Have you sent my memorandum, 'On the Extraction of the Yolks of Eggs by Suction,' to the most vénerable of my revered relatives?" "Yes, your Majesty."

"Then, after you have filled up a telegram of congratulation to the winner of the boat race, leaving the name blank, you can go to dinner." "Yes, your Majesty."

PERSONALS.

—The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Rudini Cabinet is like a character that should step forth to real life from the pages of Marion Crawford's Italian novels. Seventeen Cardinals and two Popes have distinguished his family in the past. It is one of the oldest feudal families of the Roman Campagna, and has its name—Caetani, or Gaetani—from lands gained A. D. 981, in the territory of Gaeta. Their first Pope was John of Gaeta, who, in 1118, became Gelasius II. Their second Pope, Benedetto Gaetani, was the Boniface VIII., who upheld the extreme temporal claims of the Papacy against his French persecutors.

—The Prince of Naples was temporarily placed under arrest the other day for leaving his station without first obtaining the consent of his commanding officer. Matters have now been satisfactorily settled, the indiscretion of the royal soldier being attributed to an excess of zeal in his country's behalf on hearing the dreadful news from Abyssinia.

—The French Government has sent the Cross of the Legion of Honor to the Mother Superior at the Naval Hospital of Toulon, Augusta Françoise Marie Madeleine Paillot. The distinction is conferred for services rendered during the cholera visitations of 1865, 1884, and 1885. Mme. Paillot has been thirty-five years in the Naval Hospital.

—Mrs. Gladstone's condition has greatly improved, and she is now in excellent health. Mr. Gladstone has taken advantage of the fine weather prevailing since his return from the Continent, and has driven out in an open carriage daily.

—All the English papers note with a trace of astonishment that the noble Marquis of Tullibardine has failed to get through the strict examination of the War Office for a position on the staff in Egypt.

—A new concession for fifty years has been granted to the Casino by the Prince of Monaco, on condition of his annuity being increased from £60,000 to £80,000.

THE SPRING ACADEMY.

Second Article.

The committee of the National Academy of Design has finally disposed of the Hallgarten prizes. The decision will meet with general approval in all probability, and it is interesting to note that women are in a majority among the fortunate painters thus selected.

Mary B. Hazelton secures the first of these distinctions for a picture entitled "In a Studio," (299,) already referred to in these columns as a work of unusual merit. The canvas represents an interior, with a model half draped, an artist, and a visitor; the arrangement is simple, effective, and natural, while the disposition of light is quiet and agreeable. The painting is frank and direct, the drawing satisfactory and intelligent, and the artist gives much promise. Although suggestive in a way of some of the compositions of the late Paul Peel, J. H. Hatfield's two children, "After the Bath," (62,) is dexterous, shows considerable knowledge, and is a sympathetic rendering of child life and so, worthily secures second prize.

The winner of the third Hallgarten prize is Louise Cox, whose picture of "Pomona" is a more mature performance than either of the others, and must be considered as one of her most satisfactory examples. It is a single figure of a woman, extremely decorative in color, admirably drawn, and intelligently conceived. As already announced, the woman's Dodge prize has been bestowed upon a strong portrait by Ida Waugh of Philadelphia representing Dr. Paul Sartain.

Four pictures have been purchased with the fund subscribed by the Lotos Club. These are a small toneful Mexican landscape, (154,) by Samuel Coleman; a "September Day," by Arthur Parton; Robert C. Minor's "Summer Day," and a truthful, sincere study by Frank Russell Green (275) of a wayside inn in Warwickshire. This last is very English in feeling and color, the horses are drawn and modeled with understanding, and the whole effort is a serious, successful attempt to record picturesque facts.

Unhappily, whatever the cause, the exhibition has been wretchedly hung, with here and there conspicuous cases of injustice, and frequently with most inharmonious results. Pictures are jumbled together with little sense of artistic fitness that now and then is most aggravating. In some cases the works are quite lost. Eric Pape's "The Two Great Eras" (7) is so hopelessly lit in the corridor as to be quite incomprehensible, though one may pick out the Sphinx under a moonlight sky and some figures. Carleton Chapman has here a bright little sketch of the Casino at Narragansett, (15,) Verplanck Birney an old English interior, "The Wooer Wooed," (16,) and Henry R. Poore some "Cattle at the Bars," (17,) in the painting of which he is much at home. There is a serious study of a girl's head (21) by Percival de Luce, who in another gallery has a pleasant composition of a child writing, "The First Letter," (140.)

Walter Shirlaw signs a colorful "Holland," (30;) W. T. Trego has a highly dexterous military picture, of cavalrymen going "Into the Fight," (37,) and it is presumed that Walter Satterlee has stood on his Academic rights with his picture of "Gathering Marshmallows," as under no other conditions could it be supposed to pass the jury, much less be conspicuously placed on the line. A modest but sympathetic performance by Eanger I. Couse, hung somewhat up, is of a woman "Watching the Cows." Here there is much charm of warm color, the glow of a late afternoon sun over landscape, figure, and animals being realized with considerable truth and feeling. Gray and subtle are "Marshes on the Potomac," (51,) by Max Weyl, who has much genuine poetic fancy in this sort of landscape, and who, though uneven, now and then evolves delightful effects. There is sentiment in the "Maternity," by Wallace Bryant, a Dutchlike quality to a portrait by E. F. Waltman, (77,) and interest both of color and line to the "Meadow Pond," (75,) a big canvas by Edward Loyal Field.

In the north gallery Francis Day has an admirable picture of a girl and a dog, called "Almost Forgotten," (107.) It is serious work, but it has been relegated to the top line for some inscrutable reason, though it is one of the good things in the show. A Japanese picture here, by C. D. Weldon, called the "Farmer's Home," is very dexterous, decorative, and delightful, and it is apparently a realistic scene of life in that pleasantly artistic country. Mr. Weldon has carried out his canvas with much detail, though at no sacrifice of its dignity, evolving a charming color scheme and demonstrating his ability to draw and compose with no little talent. R. W. Van Boskerck sends one of the best of his English sketches, full of agreeable color and good landscape construction, called "A Sunlit Vale," (80,) and Charles X. Harris has a minutely finished historical work, called "Sale of Redemptioners in 1660," (116,) that will repay careful examination. Three panels by Harry Roseland all give evidence of appreciation of character; J. D. Chalfant shows microscopic detail in his "Envious Critics," (127,) a small panel of some lads, both white and black; and in a still life by Claude R. Hirst (a woman, despite the name,) there are the same qualities, some astonishing dexterity being seen in the painting of iridescent glass.

Of its kind, nothing is better here than William L. Picknell's large canvas, "Morning on the Loing" (122,) a prize winner at the recent exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. It is a truthful transcript of a French river landscape, painted with strength and consummate knowledge, in a vigorous, broad manner, excellent in color, and harmonious in every way. R. A. Blakelock sends a characteristic "Moonlight," (129;) Charles A. Needham has a poetic little "Nocturne," (136,) so small that it must be searched for, but which is worth the trouble; and by Julian Scott there is a reminiscence of the late rebellion, called "Paroled," with soldiers and people, the latter in the dress of the day, now absurd, in enormous skirts, little hats, and queer garments of a bygone time.

A delightful open-air study of "Lark Spur," (157,) by Charles A. Platt, is freely painted, and just in all the delicate relations of flowers and landscape. There is a clever portrait sketch of a young woman in a white dress by E. B. Waring, (183,) and a small panel portrait by Louis Loeb of Miss F. (199) is carried out with agreeable directness, possessing qualities of drawing and modeling out of the commonplace. Walter Palmer has several of his effects of Winter sunlight, which, while admitting their dexterity, seem to smack of preconception, and give a certain suspicion of receipt in the working out. "The Green Mill," by Charles H. Woodbury, does not for a moment compare with his efforts in a marine way. This present example is not conspicuous for originality; it lacks interest, and is neither spontaneous in color nor distinguished in tone. Recalling his "Mid-ocean," which was a notable contribution to last year's Society exhibition, it may only be regretted that, having thus clearly demonstrated his bent, Mr. Woodbury does not adhere to subjects for which he has so decided a talent.

Some dainty "Bride Roses" (214) come from Henry Parton; there is a studio head, with a landscape background, by Frederick Dielman, (227,) cleverly executed, and by M. R. Dixon, two children at table, called "My Turn Next," (235,) which is painted in a frank, healthy manner, and is very effective. The veteran, S. J. Guy, must be taken most seriously in a small canvas in the south gallery, called "The End of the Day," (303.) In a room, lit by a lamp, a man sits asleep in a chair. Behind him a mirror reflects the light, and about are various bits of home life. The figure is admirably drawn, and the painting is, notwithstanding its great detail, frank and broad. The work is extremely able, the knowledge displayed is of a high order, and the result is a credit to a man who, in his time, has signed some important canvases. The years do not seem to impair Mr. Guy's skill nor his enthusiasm, and it is agreeable to pay tribute to so earnest and conscientious a workman.

Departing from his along-shore studies, R. Swain Gifford has painted a fresh and truthful wood interior, (306;) Louis Paul Dessar has, in a simple, attractive way, rendered an altogether charming figure of a French peasant girl, "Louise," (289;) Appleton Brown gives fresh and sparkling color in a pastel of "June," (292,) and Frederick W. Freer, in his "Sympathy," has given in a somewhat painty manner, the models with which from frequent repetitions, visitors to these exhibitions are tolerably familiar. There is a soft, tender landscape by Herbert Denman, "A May Morning," and by Carl Bleuner, the most satisfactory of his recent showings, "On the River," (331.) Charles E. Proctor has a strong character study of an old man tuning up a 'cello, called "The Broken String"; there is an Indian sketch by Delost Smith

CUBAN LEADERS QUARREL

SEVEN INSURGENT PRISONERS CONDEMNED TO DEATH AS BANDITS.

Maceo Is West of the Trocha Line Established by the Government Troops—Bermuda's Contraband of War Was Seized in Honduras—Whereabouts of Calixto Garcia and His Men Known to the Spaniards—The Bodies Are Withheld.

MADRID, April 2.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that serious differences exist between the insurgent leaders. The dispatch also says that the truth of the report that Gomez is dead is much doubted.

Spanish warships are searching for a filibustering expedition which is reported to have left Philadelphia recently.

HAVANA, April 2.—By the finding of a court-martial seven more insurgent prisoners have been condemned to death under the recent proclamation of Capt. Gen. Weyler declaring armed enemies of the Government to be bandits. The execution of the condemned men has been deferred until Monday, the remaining days of this week being holidays.

According to Government reports Maceo is still west of the trocha line established by the Government troops.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Spanish Minister here has received confirmatory dispatches bearing yesterday's date from the Spanish Minister to Central America, Señor Felipe Garcia Ontiveros, now in San José, Costa Rica, saying that he is in communication with the Honduras Government regarding the Bermuda, which has been seized in Puerto Cortez and is still held there.

Consul Reig of Spain, at Puerto Cortez, is also in constant cable communication with the Minister here, who received two dispatches from him yesterday showing that the Bermuda is detained there and that her cargo of contraband was seized, including ninety cases of ammunition, rifles, and a field gun.

Two cable dispatches also reached the legation yesterday from the Spanish Consul at Panama confirming the detention of the Bermuda and giving details, which are withheld from publication at present, but which are understood to relate to the whereabouts of Calixto Garcia and his men, who are thought to be in a spot where a Spanish man-of-war may capture them.

While a natural reticence is maintained about the latter dispatches, those from the Minister and Consul at Puerto Cortez are exhibited to the public at the legation.

FIDELITY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Expression of Loyalty to Spain from Officers of the Militia.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Señor Depuy de Lome received the following cable dispatch from Havana yesterday:

"The undersigned, Colonels of volunteers, express to your Excellency the enthusiasm with which they have seen your statement regarding the unbreakable loyalty to Spain of the volunteers of Cuba.

"Making ourselves interpreters of the patriotic spirit of the 80,000 volunteers of the island, we declare that we will give our lives and riches, and will shed our blood without hesitation in union with the regular army to fight against everybody who will attack the sovereignty of Spain.

"Please, your Excellency, receive our warm applause and gratitude for your true statements to the correspondent of The New-York Journal, which are the exact expression of the civic and military spirit of the volunteers."

The signatures of the officers follow.

It is explained that the volunteers of Cuba are similar in all respects to the militia of the United States, being purely a volunteer institution composed of native Spaniards and Cubans, a large number of the latter being enrolled in the organization, which is entirely distinct from the regular army.

This volunteer force is composed of the battalions whose officers signed the above cablegram, with the addition of two sections of marines in Havana, and about sixty infantry, cavalry, and artillery battalions now in the field in various parts of the island. Its membership includes the principal wealth and culture of the island, owning, according to the official statistics, 113,500 rural estates, 51,000 houses, and representing an aggregate amount of over $300,000,000 of vested interests. The Urbano Battalion of Havana, which is similar to the Old Guard of New-York, alone possesses more than $100,000,000 of property.

The dispatch refers to remarks made by the Ministetr in an interview with Murat Halstead about three weeks ago, in which it was pointed out that the volunteers and not the insurgents represented Cuban sentiments.

TO HAVE A MONSTER FAIR.

Cubans Plan to Raise Money to Help Their Cause.

It has been decided to hold a monster fair at Madison Square Garden to give American sympathizers an opportunity to attest their constantly expressed kindly feeling toward the cause of Cuba Libre in a manner that will practically benefit the cause. It will be held May 25 to 30, inclusive. It is under the official direction of the Junta. The members of the Junta elected as the committee to manage the fair are Fidel G. Pierra, Chairman; José A. Gutierrez, Treasurer; Emilio del Castillo, Secretary, and Rafael Navarro. The office of the Fair Committee will be at the Madison Square Garden.

The Junta announces that "the net receipts of the fair will be solely devoted to securing the rights of a people fighting for justice, self-government, and liberty."

As features of the fair it is proposed to illustrate in a picturesque manner the life and environment of Cubans at home and the warfare that is now being waged to secure for them the rights of freemen. Designs are being considered for a Cuban village. Everything possible in the way of implements, utensils, and apparel peculiar to Cuba will be shown. Similarly, the actual appearance of the revolutionists in the camp and field will be represented truthfully, including uniforms and arms, which will be worn and carried by Cubans.

American Prisoners to be Released.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Olney has received a dispatch from Consul General Williams at Havana saying that he is informed by the attorney for Marcus Rodriguez and the brothers Someillin, naturalized American citizens, held by the Spanish authorities in Cuba for alleged complicity in the insurrection, that his clients will be released to-day.

FRANCE'S AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Alliance of Russia in Negotiations with Great Britain.

PARIS, April 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Bourgeois, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, made reply to the interpellations submitted by MM. Delafosse, Pierre Alype, and Lebon, in which they asked for information on the situation in Egypt.

M. Bourgeois said that Great Britain had installed herself in Egypt without having been invested with a mandate to do so by the powers or by the Sultan of Turkey, and had thereby caused permanent uneasiness. The Sultan's mandate had not been procured, although Egypt was a dependency of the Ottoman Empire, whose integrity the powers had agreed to respect.

The action of the Russian and French delegates on the Egyptian Debt Commission in protesting against the illegal appropriation of Egyptian funds for the Soudan expedition had established a reservation in regard to the Egyptian question.

M. Bourgeois added that Russia and France were never more closely associated than at present. The Cabinet, he concluded, was continuing the negotiations concerning Egypt with firmness, and was inspired with confidence in defending, with Russia, their common rights and interests.

Upon the conclusion of M. Bourgeois's statement, the Chamber, by 309 to 213, adopted a vote of confidence in the Government.

The consensus of opinion in the lobbies is that part of M. Bourgeois's reply to the interpellations clearly indicated that he was trying to procure a conference of the powers on the Egyptian question.

A SEVERE DISPATCH TO KRUGER.

Chamberlain Insists on Redressing Grievances of Uitlanders.

LONDON, April 2.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, dated Thursday, saying that an important dispatch from the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, was presented to President Krüger on Wednesday.

The tone of the message was friendly, but firm. Mr. Chamberlain insisted upon the Uitlanders' grievances being redressed, and gave new reasons why it was Great Britain's right and duty to interfere in the matter. He also requested President Krüger to reply to his invitation to visit London to discuss matters affecting the Transvaal.

MATABELE REVOLT LESS GRAVE.

Troops of the Natives Concentrated into the Matoppo Hills.

CAPE TOWN, April 2.—The Matabele revolt, according to advices from Buluwayo, is now confined to the Matoppo Hills, where the rebellious Matabeles are concentrated.

The executive authorities of the Chartered Company represent that horses and an abundant supply of arms, ammunition and provisions are required, and when these have been collected it is proposed to sweep the hills with several columns of troops of about 250 men each.

Five hundred mounted men are accompanying Cecil Rhodes from Salisbury to Gwelo.

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch to the Central News from Cape Town says that 2,000 rifles were sent from Johannesburg to Pretoria Saturday last, and, together with ammunition, were issued on Sunday to Boers and railway officials. This distribution of arms caused the wildest rumors, but the general opinion is that the arms were given out as a provision against possible developments in the Matabele rising.

Olimo, King of the Matabeles.

CAPE TOWN, April 2.—The telegraph line between Buluwayo and this city has been repaired. Dispatches dated March 31 have been received giving the details of fights with the natives. Olimo, the instigator of the rising, has proclaimed himself King of the Matabeles.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BERMUDAS.

George Digby Barker Appointed to Succeed Thomas Casey Lyons.

LONDON, April 2.—Lieut. Gen. George Digby Barker, C. B., has been appointed Governor of the Bermudas in succession to Gen. Thomas Casey Lyons.

Gen. Barker served in the Persian war in 1857 and in the Indian mutiny in 1857-8. In 1874 he was appointed Professor of Military Art at the Staff College, and this position he held until 1876. In 1877 he was Assistant Director of Military Education of the headquarters staff of the army. From 1890 to 1894 he was in command of the troops in Hongkong. In 1891 he was appointed Acting Governor of Hongkong. He is sixty-three years old.

MENELEK'S EASTER AT MAKALLE.

An Attempt Was Made to Assassinate Commander Makennen.

ROME, April 2.—Gen. Baldissera, Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, telegraphs to the War Office that King Menelek will pass the Abyssinian Easter season in Makalle.

The Government is also informed that an attempt had been made to assassinate Makennen, the commander of the Abyssinian army which invested Makalle, an attempt due to the rivalry between Makennen and Mangascia for military preference.

Armenian Window at Hawarden.

LONDON, April 2.—Friends of Armenia have announced their intention to place a stained-glass window in the church at Hawarden as a memorial to the Armenian martyrs. Mr. Gladstone, who always attends the church when at Hawarden, his son being its rector, will probably write the inscription that will be placed on the window.

Forces of Dervishes Advancing.

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch to The Central News from Cairo says that the dervishes under Osman Azrak are advancing upon Suarda and another force of dervishes is advancing upon Abu Fatmeh. Osman Digna is encamped thirty miles from Suakim.

An Accident to the Queen's Carriage.

LONDON, April 2.—It is reported that an accident happened to the Queen's carriage while her Majesty was driving at Nice. Nothing of the matter is known by the household or Government officials here.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—The Eighth New-Brunswick Hussars have offered themselves for service in the Soudan, but the commander of the Canadian forces, Gen. Gascoigne, objects. He says that one of Canada's finest regiments should not leave at this moment, when the Government is projecting a great expenditure of money for defense.

—The Porte denies that an irade had been issued expelling the American missionaries, Knapp and Cole from Bitlis, and Tewfik Pasha refuses to issue a permission to them to remain there. He says that such a permission is not necessary.

—Gov. Robinson of Cape Colony thanks heartily President Krueger for his offer to aid Britain with a burgher force in Matabeleland, and declines the service, as Britain's troops are sufficient for the present.

—Henry White, formerly First Secretary of the American Legation at London, will sail for the United States on the American Line steamer New-York, which leaves Southampton Saturday.

—James R. Roosevelt, First Secretary of the American Legation at London, is the guest of Lord Galway, at Derby Hall, Yorkshire.

—Thomas F. Bayard and Mrs. Bayard are the guests of Lord Middleseton, at Birdsall House, Yorkshire.

—The London Stock Exchange has adjourned until April 7.

A Harvard Freshman's Excursion.

From The Boston Transcript.

Morton Birge, the Harvard student who disappeared from that college early in the year, has returned. His return was as quiet as his going, and the fact that he is home again will be a surprise to his friends. Birge says that there was no mystery about his disappearance. He was not in debt, nor behind in his studies. It was simply that he did not like Cambridge, did not care to go home for fear of paternal anger, and had always had a desire to visit Europe. He made his plans for some ten days before leaving, but told no one of them, because there was no one with whom he was intimate enough to make a confidant of him. When he left Cambridge, he took a four weeks' trip through Providence, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, and New-York, and shipped from the latter port as a cattleman on the steamer Greece, bound for London. He remained in London for five weeks, seeing the sights, and then took a steerage passage on the St. Louis, arriving in New-York on Saturday.

Kerosene for Schoolroom Floors.

From The Boston Transcript.

In connection with the discussion regarding the cleaning of the Boston school buildings it may be interesting to hear that in one of the Milton schoolhouses the experiment has been tried this year of washing the floors with kerosene. This was done during the Summer and Christmas vacations, and will be done for the third time this week. It is certainly a curious coincidence, if nothing more, that during the term of thirteen weeks just ended the attendance in the eighth grade for eleven weeks was 100 per cent.

Mr. Clarkson Comes to Town.

James S. Clarkson, occasionally of Iowa, returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He had nothing to add to what he has been saying in various parts of the country. It is supposed that he reported to T. C. Platt on what he learned on his trip about the anti-McKinley movement.

Baptist Social Union Meets.

The Baptist Social Union held its monthly reception and dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy. The guests of the evening were E. Ellery Anderson and the Rev. Dr. Merrill E. Gates.

AFTER HAUPTMANN, VAN MOSER.

A Farcical Comedy Follows "Die Weber" in Irving Place.

Nothing could better illustrate the versatility of the players who display their often admirable art at the Irving Place Theatre than the ease and success with which seven or eight of them, who acted prominent roles Wednesday evening in Gerhart Hauptmann's tragical drama of poverty and oppression, transformed themselves last night into well-fed bourgeoisie involved in the laughable complications of a pretty little farce by the amazingly industrious von Moser. They seemed to be quite as thoroughly at home in the one as in the other, and devoted themselves with not less sincerity to the task of exciting thoughtless laughter than they had shown only a few hours before in holding up to view the hideously seamy side of the tapestry of life. Perhaps, even probably, there are more than a few English-speaking actors who could thus transform themselves and as quickly, but the fact remains that extremely few of them have proved their possession of the power in recent years.

"Der Militärstaat" is said to be the one hundredth play which its author has produced, either with or without the aid of other dramatists. It is not a remarkable piece of work, nor were any of its ninety-nine predecessors, but like the majority of that long list, it is sufficiently ingenious of construction, original as to plot, and humorous in dialogue to be almost constantly amusing. The laughter it excited last evening was rarely loud, for the auditors were not numerous, and that is a circumstance which always tends to repress demonstrations of enjoyment and approval. That every one present was interested, however could hardly be doubted, and the alertness with which various well-differentiated types of Berlin society were portrayed did not fail of appreciation.

The story of "Der Militärstaat" turns on the contrasted position at different times of two young men. One of them, when the play opens, is the employer of the other, and is tried by him with considerable severity, while later, when both are ordered to join their regiment, the inferior becomes the superior, and as Lieutenant is forced to arrest and punish for neglect of duty the private soldier. There are two young women of advanced ideas and language to make the requisite preliminary trouble and the ultimate bliss of the two heroes, a pair of elderly fathers to quarrel ludicrously with each other about nothing, a philosophical wife for one of the fathers, and half a dozen other characters more useful than important. The nonsense is of a pleasingly quiet sort, and the dramatic possibilities—of farce—are kept in sight most of the time.

Julius Strobl, as a rich young chocolate manufacturer, and Max Bira as the manager of his factory, made their roles both creditable and amusing. Anna von Romanowska and Marie Pelchardt were the rather disingenuous ingénues, Wilhelmine Schiller kept within bounds the frivolity of a husband prone to forget his years, and did it with the skill and effectiveness that are always at her command, while Max Hänseler and Mathieu Pfeil, in congenial parts, were constantly accurate and almost constantly credible. Others in the cast were Franziska Huss, Carl Sick, Joseline Nebauer, and Line Hänseler.

REVIEW OF SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Gen. Ruger and a Large Gathering at the Armory—Prizes Distributed.

Major General Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, accompanied by a number of army men from Governors Island, reviewed the Seventh Regiment last night at its armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, before the largest gathering that has ever crowded into the building.

There was a drill, for which the men were roundly applauded, and this was followed by the presentation of long and faithful service medals. The following prizes were awarded:

Gold Bar to Cross of Honor, Twenty Years' Service—Quartermaster Sergt. George J. Sontag, Sergt. Joseph William, Private John K. Green, and William M. Morgan.

Silver Bar to Cross of Honor, Fifteen Years' Service—Capt. William A. Valentine, First Lieut. Morton B. Steele, Sergts. H. T. Black, Theodore Guerra, James W. B. Rockwell, and Theodore Babcock, Jr., Corp. Charles H. Caldwell, and Private John Daniell, Jr.

Cross of Honor to Bronze, Ten Years' Service—Capt. Harry W. Janssen, Lieuts. Robert McWilliam, Frederick H. Clark, Adjt. De Witt C. Falls, Battalion Sergt. Major Louis E. Vannier, First Sergts. James Dougherty, John M. Jones, and Battalion Quartermaster Sergt. Anthony A. Bostwick, Corps. Charles E. Maxfield, William H. Whittal, Frank J. Burke, and Ameda J. Vaast, Jr., Privates D. Clark Baleh, Emmons Clark, Jr., R. C. Corner, Edward B. Fernald, William M. Frame, Charles E. Gleason, Edward P. Jessup, S. P. Lassell, Charles T. Leonard, Frank B. McCoy, Frederic Martin, Jr., Herman C. Miller, Emil T. Palmenberg, Frederick C. Pollard, C. A. J. Schmidt, Charles H. Reisig, John W. Salter, John W. Scheipert, Alexander M. Simpson, John T. Wainwright, William A. Dixon, and Benjamin F. Goodspeed.

Cross of Honor Set With Brilliants, Twenty-five Years' Service—Capt. James B. Dawson, Quartermaster Sergt. Albert Delafield, Privates Frank McCoy, William E. Starr, and William M. Morgan.

Drummer George Colyer secured the fifteen years' service silver medal, and Drummer Andrew M. Campbell secured a twenty years' medal, while the twenty-five years' medal of brilliants went to Drummer Jacob McKeever.

The annual inspection and muster of the regiment will take place on April 16.

Gen. Ruger's party included his daughter, Miss Ruger; Col. H. C. Corbin, Col. and Mrs. Charles Byrne, Brig. Gen. Sawtelle and Miss Sawtelle, Col. A. B. Carey and wife, Col. A. C. Pennington, Col. and Mrs. Worth, Col. Thomas Barr, Maj. J. A. Van R. Hoff, Major and Mrs. Phipps, Capts. J. C. Ayres and James C. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Capt. and Mrs. Gilman, Lieuts. Ely, Fuger, H. D. Wise, Donovan, W. C. Rafferty, and Cummings, and Capt. Patton.

After the review Col. Appleton gave a dinner to his guests at the Hotel Brunswick.

MAXEY COBB A SUICIDE.

He Was Treasurer of Lancaster County, Neb.—Short in His Accounts.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 2.—Two boys hunting duck on Salt Creek, near the State penitentiary building, three miles from the city, early this evening, found the body of Maxey Cobb, Treasurer of this county.

He had committed suicide, presumably by poison, as there are no marks of violence.

This is the tragic sequel to the Treasury shortage of nearly $40,000 which developed last week and for which Cobb was held responsible. No criminal action had been begun against him, but he brooded over the matter, and a week ago transferred his life insurance to protect his bondsmen. He disappeared Monday, but no alarm was felt, as it was thought he was indulging in a protracted spree.

Cobb was a son of ex-Chief Justice Amos Cobb of the Supreme Court. He was one of the most popular young men in the city, and his integrity had never been questioned. He leaves a wife.

Equestrian Statues in Washington.

From The Washington Post.

"Washington has for years led all other cities of the world in the matter of equestrian statues," said an artist who has been an extensive traveler, "and the Hancock Statue increases that lead. That of Jackson in Lafayette Square started the artists in the equestrian line, Gen. Washington came next, and he was followed by Gens. Scott, McPherson, and Thomas, and Gen. Greene in East Washington. Against our exhibit Vienna comes next with five. Paris has but three equestrians. Antwerp and several other cities of Europe content themselves with one each."

Mr. Austin's Latest Gem.

Mr. Labouchère's paper, Truth, contains the following rather neat parody of Mr. Austin's enigmatic verses:

O hack-like Poet! sad to state,
Your muse has not "an unseen trill."
Though you have soared so high of late,
'Tis our sad lot to hear you still.

The London World also tries its hand, with this result:

Brave little poet, carol on
In praise of postmen and of birds;
In time, we hope, like Mendelssohn,
You'll give us songs devoid of words.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlman, Bremen March 21, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Roanake, Capt. Boas, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Duiac, from New-York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

LYMAN A VERY BUSY MAN

Continued from Page 1.

He will submit to Commissioner Lyman the name of the man the Worth people want appointed.

NO CHEAP LUNCH WITH BEER.

One Cent for a Sandwich and Four for Drink Means an Arrest.

Chief Conlin received yesterday the opinion of the Corporation Counsel which he had requested relative to the selling of food in liquor stores. He said it sustained his construction of the law that the selling of a sandwich or any other food for a cent, or at an equally low price, so that a glass of beer and food could be obtained for five cents, was an evasion of the provision of the Raines bill prohibiting free lunches in liquor stores. Arrests would be made where this evasion of the law was practiced and the courts would be asked to decide the question.

With regard to the all-night restaurants where liquor is sold, orders were issued to Inspectors and the precinct commanders to see that these places are closed at 1 A. M. on week days and from midnight Saturday until 5 A. M. Monday. If the proprietors of such places desire to keep their places open during the hours when the sale of liquor is prohibited under the law and on Sunday, they will be required to stop the sale of liquor and surrender their excise licenses.

The Excise Board yesterday granted hotel licenses to the following places in lieu of the ordinary saloon licenses they have heretofore held: Dutton & Kennelly, restaurant, 761 Sixth Avenue; Daniel Cosey, saloon, 1 to 7 Bowery; Richard Hinchliffe, saloon, 1,055 Lexington Avenue; Christian Strahmann, saloon, 1,203 Lexington Avenue; James Everard, saloon, 24 to 30 West Twenty-eighth Street; J. F. Butler, saloon, 189 First Avenue; G. W. Becker, saloon, 59 Manhattan Street; J. M. Nagel, saloon, 269 Broome Street.

The reason for the change from saloon to hotel licenses is the impression that the hotel licenses would give the holders the privilege of selling liquor to guests in the rooms over the saloon which have been converted into bedrooms.

Magistrate Cornell yesterday would not issue warrants for the arrest of two liquor dealers who had refused to remove the screens from the windows of their saloons, and thereby prevented the officers from seeing the interior of the places. The Magistrate based his refusal to grant the warrants on the ground that the Board of Magistrates had not yet received a certified copy of the law.

The Excise Board is preparing a list of all the licensed liquor places in this city to turn over to the new excise officers, with the books and papers of the office, when the present Excise Commissioners go out of office April 30.

CLUBS EXEMPT UNTIL APRIL 30.

Assistant District Attorney of Kings County on Raines Law.

The clubs of Brooklyn will be permitted to keep their bars open until April 30. Assistant District Attorney Miles has sent the following letter to Superintendent McKelvey of the Police Department:

Office of the District Attorney,
Brooklyn, April 1, 1896.

W. J. McKelvey, Esq., Superintendent, &c.:

Dear Sir—Regarding the dispensing of liquors in clubs, I have to say that in my opinion all clubs are exempt from the operation of the Raines law until April 30, when they will have to get out licenses. I am of the opinion that members can be accommodated at any time without a violation of the law. Very truly,

W. O. MILES.

Police Captain Clayton, who is in charge of the Coney Island Precinct, asked the Police Commissioner certain questions regarding the new law. The questions were submitted to Assistant District Attorney Miles, and he yesterday answered them as follows:

Q.—Are persons visiting a hotel for refreshments only guests of the hotel? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are they required to register in order to become guests? A.—No.

Q.—Is it lawful to serve liquors without meals to guests in the parlors, dining rooms, pavilions, or piazza of a hotel during prohibited hours? A.—No.

Q.—When an organization engages the use of a hotel pavilion for a Sunday festival are the members of the organization during the festival guests of the hotel? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it lawful for a hotel keeper or his employes to enter the barroom for the purpose of obtaining liquor to serve to guests of the hotel during the hours when the sale of liquors in such barroom is forbidden. A.—Yes.

Q.—Can restaurants sell liquor with meals during hours of prohibition? A—Yes.

Thomas Farrel, night clerk of the Commercial Hotel, on Washington, near Sands Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday morning for violating the Raines law. He was arraigned before Justice Walsh. Assistant District Attorney Miles prosecuted him.

Farrel proved that he was a clerk in the hotel, that it had a hotel license, and that he served drinks to a party of guests. He was discharged.

CLUBMEN TO TAKE ACTION.

A Committee to Seek to Have the Law Amended.

In response to a call of the Advisory Committee appointed at the former meeting of clubmen about seventy delegates from representative clubs of this city, met at the Arion Clubhouse last night. In the absence of President Frank R. Lawrence, Edward M. Burghard was called to the chair. Secretary James H. Taylor enrolled the following clubs as being represented:

Columbian, Delta Kappa Epsilon, St. Anthony, Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic, Engineers', Fidelio, German Press, Harlem, Howard, Harmonie, Heinebund, Knickerbocker, Lotos, German Liederkranz, New Manhattan Athletic, Manhattan, New-York Turn Verein, New-York Press, New-York Athletic, Progress, Seventh Regiment, Veterans', Sachem, Schnorrer, Tremont, Union League, Verein Freundschaft, Arion, Aschenbroedl Verein, Beethoven Maennerchor, Century, Central Turn Verein, Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, Circulo Colon Cervantes, and the New-York.

The Advisory Committee reported that there was a unanimity of interest in the movement as mapped out at the previous meeting, and that the Brooklyn clubs, as well as those of other near-by cities in the State, had given notice of their desire to co-operate. This brought about a discussion as to the advisability of inviting delegates from out-of-town clubs, but the question was deferred.

The Advisory Committee of Nine was authorized to arrange for a hearing of a General Committee before the Legislature and the Governor for the purpose of having the Raines law amended, so as to grant to the clubs the privileges extended Sundays to hotels. Other modifications will also be asked for, and at the next meeting it is intended to select a committee of twenty-five of the most prominent clubmen to place the case before the Governor and Legislature.

The opinion upon the law, and the interpretation of it by Corporation Counsel Scott was accepted as a guidance, and no legal steps will be taken until the committee returns from Albany.

Mayor Gleason Will Enforce the Law.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 2.—Mayor Gleason had the police notify all saloon keepers to-day of his changed intentions regarding the Raines law. The Mayor announced that the law would be ignored in this city, but he changed his mind upon reflection, and has decided to enforce the measure. The saloon keepers were not satisfied with the notification of the police, in view of the Mayor's former declaration, and they waited upon him this afternoon. "We'll fight the bill," the Mayor said, "but it will have to be enforced as long as it has not been declared unconstitutional. I have employed competent counsel to fight it, and I don't doubt that the fight will be successful."

Kempner Wants the Speaker Indicted.

ALBANY, April 2.—Assemblyman Otto Kempner will go before the Grand Jury Tuesday and endeavor to have Speaker Fish, Leader O'Grady, and the officers of the House indicted for intimidating the Legislature. He claims that their conduct in locking the doors of the House during the vote on the Raines bill brought them under the provisions of the statutes against preventing a legislator from attending any session of his house and prohibiting attempts to compel the Legislature to take action on any bill. Either offense is punishable by imprisonment of five to ten years. The gentlemen whom Mr. Kempner is after treat the whole matter as a joke.

Saratoga Obeys the Law.

SARATOGA, April 2.—The Raines bill will be enforced in this resort hereafter. An order was issued to-day by Chief George W. Blodget, carrying out the instructions of the Board of Police Commissioners. Official records show that during the past year 163 licenses were issued in this village, having a resident population of about thirteen thousand. The new law will greatly reduce this number.

JERSEY CITY GETS THE LAND.

End of the Contest with the Central Railroad Company.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 2.—In the United States Supreme Court at Washington to-day, an appeal was dismissed which gives this city possession of twenty acres of riparian land in the South Cove, on the southern boundary of the old city before the Central Railroad Company filled in the land on which its station and present eastern terminus is built.

The land was originally granted to the city in 1864. The object of the grant was the establishment of a system of wet basins by the city.

The city was unable to build the proposed basins because it had no funds. It did not even pay the price fixed by the State, which was $1,000. The grant lapsed, but in 1872 the Riparian Commissioners revived it. The Board of Aldermen voted to pay the money, but Charles H. O'Neill, then Mayor, vetoed the resolutions, on the ground that it would require a large amount of money to extinguish the rights of the shore owners, which were protected by the grant.

The Riparian Commissioners revoked the grant in 1874 and sold the property to the Central Railroad Company, or its agent, the American Dock and Improvement Company. In 1885 the Board of Works decided to accept the grant, and Col. John J. Toffey, who was then State Treasurer, accepted the money from the city.

When this was done the city began an ejectment suit against the Central Railroad and the American Dock Company. The case was heard by Judge Dixon May 19, 1890, and a decision given in favor of the city, subject to review by the Supreme Court. The finding of the lower court was sustained. The companies appealed, and the Court of Errors and Appeals also decided in the city's favor. The case was taken to the United States court Dec. 9, 1892.

The companies to-day abandoned the suit, and decision was accordingly given in favor of the city.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Augustus Hoppin.

Augustus Hoppin of Pomfret, Conn., died at the home of a niece in Flushing, L. I., Wednesday. He had been in failing health some time, and last January went to Florida. He left there early in March and went to Washington, where he was seized with his last illness. He started Monday, with his niece, for his home, but his strength gave out, and he was obliged to stop on Long Island.

Deceased was one of the most famous caricaturists and illustrators of the country up to within ten years ago, when he retired, having been engaged on "Young America," "Yankee Notions," "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Potiphar Papers," and other works.

Mr. Hoppin was also an author of reputation. He drew the pictures for the books he wrote. Among these were "On the Nile," "Crossing the Atlantic," "Ups and Downs on Land and Water," "Hay Fever," "A Fashionable Sufferer," and "Married for Fun."

His illustrations to George William Curtis's "Potiphar Papers" were among the best things he did, and were classics in their time. He had considerable technical skill with his pencil, and a delicate appreciation of character, especially evident throughout this series.

The social foibles of the early fifties he hit off with much dexterity and keen wit, putting himself fully in touch with the satire of the story.

He was born in Providence in 1828. After being graduated from Brown University, he studied law, but gave it up for a more congenial career.

His brother William was one of the founders of the Century Club of New-York. Another brother, Thomas Frederick, designed the chancel window of Trinity Church, New-York.

James Kydd.

James Kydd, senior member of the firm of J. & T. Kydd, 83 Walker Street, who died suddenly on Tuesday, was well known for his high commercial integrity during a career of over thirty years. Mr. Kydd was an Elder in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Superintendent of its Sabbath school, and a member of prominent committees for Christian work. He also served as a member of the Board of Managers of the New-York Bible Society, and took a deep interest in city missions.

The funeral services will take place this morning at 11 o'clock from his late residence, 300 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Obituary Notes.

—Prof. Benjamin Franklin Tweed died in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, in his eighty-sixth year. He was Professor of Rhetoric, Logic, and English Literature in Tufts College from 1855 to 1864. He was also Professor of English Literature in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., from 1864 to 1870. He was Superintendent of Public Schools in Charlestown and the Charlestown District from 1870 to 1876, Superintendent of Schools in Boston from 1876 to 1880, and in 1853 received the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard University. Mr. Tweed was the author of Tweed's Grammar.

—Peter Sours, a civil engineer and surveyor, died yesterday at his home, in Metuchen, N. J. He formerly lived in Elizabeth, and was eighty-seven years old. He surveyed and laid out the Pennsylvania Railroad when it was built from Jersey City to New-Brunswick. He was eight years City Surveyor of Newark, and the first ticket agent there for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He surveyed and mapped out the City of Asbury Park for Senator Bradley, its founder. He leaves a wife and three sons.

—Samuel Sanders, seventy-six years old, one of the most prominent and wealthy men in Rahway, N. J., died suddenly Wednesday night. Mr. Sanders was a prosperous carriage builder in Rahway before the war, his trade being chiefly with the South. The war ruined his business, and he turned his attention to speculating in real estate, and became very wealthy. A widow, two daughters and a son survive him.

Fighting Strength of the Mahdi.

From The London Chronicle.

M. Eliseleff, a Russian traveler in the Soudan, estimates the total strength of the fighting men under Khalifa Abdullah at about 300,000. To this total the Baggara Arabs contribute 40,000, all trained and disciplined warriors. Under the Mahdi himself are two divisional commanders—Cherif and Vad Chelow—enjoying equal authority, but controlled in some degree by a single chief of staff, the Emir of Emirs. The Khalifa's flag is black; that of Cherif green, (as he claims descent from the Prophet,) and that of Vad Chelow red. For purposes of organization, the "century" is adopted as the unit of force, each century being commanded by its Emir. These centuries are sub-divided into companies of twenty, under a "mukhadem."

Cavalry is a very weak point, for M. Eliseleff declares that there are not 2,000 horses in Khartoum, and scarcely 10,000 in the whole country. Camels, however, are numerous. The Mahdi has about 100,000 stand of arms, mostly obsolete, only 20,000 Remingtons being really serviceable. Of field artillery, there is a still greater lack, the guns taken from Hicks Pasha constituting his only resource. At Khartoum, Gordon's heavier pieces still exist, of course, and Omdurman is armed with five Krupps and twenty specimens of old ordnance.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BUCKINGHAM—Gordon Shillito of Paris.

—WINDSOR—Col. George W. Hooker of Vermont.

—CAMBRIDGE—Dr. Faleke, German Consul at Montreal.

—BRUNSWICK—Col. William Goddard of Rhode Island.

—MURRAY HILL—President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College.

—HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island and ex-Gov. M. G. Bulkeley of Connecticut.

—HOFFMAN—John B. Stanchfield of Elmira and Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson.

—WALDORF—Ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, Gen. C. J. Langdon of Elmira, George Blelstein of Buffalo, and ex-Congressman R. B. F. Peirce of Indiana.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From Wednesday midnight to Thursday midnight.)

—12:30 A. M.—62 Attorney Street; Morris Haber; grocery; damage slight.

—10:10 A. M.—354 West Broadway; Joseph Lazzeretto; damage trifling.

—5:30 P. M.—1,470 First Avenue; Fred Gostley; butter and eggs; damage, $100.

—6:10 P. M.—147 Ridge Street; Jacob Schwartz; tenement; damage, $25.

—6:45 P. M.—104 Goerck Street; William Sherer; dwelling; damage trifling.

—7:30 P. M.—106 West Sixtieth Street; Mrs. Blanche Camp; flat; damage, $50.

—8:30 P. M.—38 Macdougal Street; rubbish; damage, $25.

HAINER FIGHTS FOR A. P. A.

THE HOUSE, ONCE BEFOOLED, RISES IN RAGE AGAINST HIM.

He Fails to Kill Government Support of Howard University, and Members Awakened May Destroy the Proscriptives Who Assailed the Charity Provisions of the District of Columbia Bill—Mr. Bartlett's Victory.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Directed, it was understood, by the American Protective Association, the House of Representatives, at the suggestion of Representative Hainer of Nebraska, not long ago struck out of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill all the items for charitable institutions partly under Church control, and sent the bill back to the Appropriations Committee, a very unusual, not to say unheard-of, proceeding. At all events, the blow to the committee was so stunning that the bill has remained untouched up to this day.

After to-day's action by the House, it may be taken up again with some courage and the expectation that the worthy charities of the District may be again provided for, as they have been for many years.

Emboldened by his success in striking from the District bill the appropriation for charities, Mr. Hainer struck to-day at an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, adopted yesterday, making an appropriation for Howard University. He made a long speech, and he drew into the debate a number of warm controversialists. His argument was better than the one with which he assailed the list of District charities. But the House had recovered from the rage in which it had been found before, and when the time came for a vote the amendment to support Howard University was retained, by a vote in the House, by a majority so strong as to discourage the A. P. A. contingent and set it to wondering what will happen when the District bill comes back, particularly if it makes its appearance with the charity items restored.

This custom of reversing itself is not a new one in the House. The earlier action was taken, it is supposed, under a mistaken estimation of the importance of the A. P. A., and the sober second thought of the House may have indicated an access of knowledge, the discovery that the attempt to accomplish the same amount of good by other means would prove an expensive experiment to the Government.

Mr. Hainer, in opposing the appropriation of $32,500 for the Howard University, argued that the university was a sectarian institution, part of its work being the preparation of men and women for missionary work. He held that the time was now and here when the people of this country, black and white, should educate missionaries, not for Africa, but for work at home, to bring men and women up to the requirements of good citizenship.

Speaking in general terms, he said that the system of subsidies, wherever applied, had a debilitating effect upon the recipients.

"If it were proper," he remarked, "to discuss what took place in the Appropriation Committee, I could tell you of men high in official position who, forgetting their duties and what they owed to their fellow-citizens, came there truckling mendicants in behalf of private sectarian institutions, because their wives were Presidents of them, or themselves holding honorary positions in connection with them."

Mr. Hainer, as a conclusion of his address, sent

GARNIER'S FANCY CAROM

THE FEATURE OF LAST NIGHT'S PLAY AT BILLIARDS.

Ives Easily Defeated the Frenchman and Made an Average of 50 in the Daly Tournament—The Michigan Boy Made Runs of 164 and 140, Both of Which Exceeded Garnier's Total Score—Schaefer Plays Garnier To-night.

Frank Ives, the most marvelous of all billiard players, was the winner last evening in the balkline billiard tournament at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, Garnier being his opponent. The game proved to be an easy victory for Ives by a score of 600 to 103, Ives's average being 50, the highest yet made at the game.

It was pretty generally believed that the game would prove to be an easy one for Ives, and so the attendance was not more than one-quarter so large as on Wednesday evening, when Ives and Schaefer were the contestants. Yet those in attendance, mostly members of the social clubs, saw a brilliant exposition of the beauties of the game, as Ives was at his best, and played with the utmost delicacy and brilliancy throughout. Garnier has not yet become accustomed to the smaller balls, and the livelier cushions used in this country. This alone can account for the very poor showing he has made thus far in the tournament. He certainly has not forgotten his cunning at open-table play, and, in spite of his defeat, was easily the hero of the evening.

He won these honors on the very last successful shot in the last inning of his play. It came about in this way: An attempt to get a position on the thirtieth shot by driving the object ball across the table had failed to accomplish the purpose of the player.

The balls were left with the cue ball near the centre of the table, the other white ball close to it, and the red near the left lower jaw. All were in a direct line, and the shot seemed an utterly impossible one to make in any way. Any other player would probably have decided either to play for safety or would have tried a plain massé. Not so with Garnier. It was much like one of the positions he chose years ago for showing fancy play of a cushion massé. After an instant's hesitation he decided to try the shot in earnest. The cue was gracefully poised in air for an instant, and then with a crash it came down on the cue ball. Spectators had looked for a direct massé to result. Instead, the cue ball shot swiftly at the object ball, hit it forcefully, and then, to the surprise of every one, it shot back in a long and graceful curve to the upper end cushion, near the right-hand corner. It then went to the side rail, and, straight as an arrow, scooted diagonally across the table to the lower left-hand corner, where, striking the two cushions, it rebounded gracefully and struck the red ball and completed the carrom.

The effect on the spectators was almost electrical. For an instant they were silent. Then they broke into the liveliest and heartiest outburst of applause and cheering that has been heard since the tourney began. Ives, who was sitting on the steps leading up to the club seats near the head of the table, looked astonished, at first, and then, as he caught the merry twinkle from Garnier's eye, burst into a peal of laughter, in which those who understood the situation joined most heartily. It was probably the first time that a distinctively trick shot like this had ever been attempted in a public match game of billiards. Garnier would never have attempted it but for the fact that he was thoroughly disgusted with the way in which the balls had been running for him, and his inability to master the peculiarities of the table.

Ives had begun the evening's play with a run of 39 from his bank shot, and Garnier had followed with 30, mostly the result of open table play on both sides. Ives failed on a miscue, and Garnier on a cross-cushion draw. In the second inning Ives again had to depend principally on open-table play for his run of 54, missing again on a miscue on a short draw, as he had in his first inning. Garnier added 14 to his total and retired, after missing a massé, attempted only after long deliberation over the shot.

Once again the balls ran badly for Ives, and 46 caroms were all he could accumulate, after a long session of drives and draws for position, cushion-carroms, spreads, and massé shots, a brilliant lot of plays as a whole, but entirely at variance with his usual method of play. He failed on an attempt at a four-cushion shot around the table, missing by the narrowest possible margin.

After Garnier had made 5 and sat down, Ives found the balls at the lower end, and after the third shot, a draw to the cushion with the balls in a line near the left side rail, he had them on the lower balk lines. Then followed for a half hour a succession of the most delicate sort of nursing on the balk lines for a run that aggregated 164, the best of the night's play. Shot 39 was a bank, necessitated by the fact that his ball was froze to the red on the side balk line. Then followed another bank and a massé, the latter bringing the two balls where he could nurse and anchor them until the one hundred and second shot. That was a pretty kiss on the rail, followed by a bank and then by a long draw, which gave him the desired position.

From carrom 111 to 117 all were draws and spreads for a position, which netted him only 7. With 124 to his credit, he was forced to draw from the cue ball to the cushion, and then carrom with sufficient force to get the red around the table and back to the foot. The shot was a masterly success, and then he ran up until 164 was reached. A kiss on a play into the upper left corner ended his inning.

Garnier's attempt at a draw in his half of the inning jumped the ball off the table. Both scored 2 in the next inning, and Ives followed with 30 easy ones, Garnier again retiring with but a count.

The fourth shot of the seventh inning, a three-cushion carom from a draw to the cushion, gave Ives the position he wanted, and from that shot until 110 were scored, the balls were kept at the lower end of the table for some pretty work at nursing and driving, without any "sky-rocket" work with the cue. A half-massé, that was missed, ended the inning with a score of 140, making his total 475, to Garnier's 61, Ives's average at this point being a fraction less than 68.

There were short innings from this to the eleventh, when Garnier made a stand for 31, winding up with the shot already referred to as the most pyrotechnical one of the tournament.

Ives had an easy task, the balls being left together at the lower end of the table to make the 90 necessary to run out the game. This he did handily, the score standing like this at the conclusion:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Ives—39, 54, 46, 164, 2, 30, 140, 23, 0, 6, 6, 90.—Total, 600. Average, 50.

Garnier—30, 14, 5, 0, 2, 2, 2, 6, 11, 31. Total, 103. Average, 9 4-11.

This evening Schaefer and Garnier will play.

NEW-YORKERS WIN AT HOCKEY.

A One-Sided Game Witnessed at the Ice Palace Rink.

The New-York Hockey Club team easily defeated the Montclair team last night at the Ice Palace Skating Rink, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street. The Montclair boys tried hard, and showed up well at times, but they lacked team work, and so failed to score against the New-Yorkers.

The New-York players put up a fast game. They defended their own goal well the few times it was in danger, and made hard assaults on their opponents. The play was in the Montclairs' territory nearly all the evening. The Montclairs' skating was not nearly as good as the New-Yorkers, and even when they had the puck and a clear field, Lynch, Wonham, or Fry would outskate them, and get down the rink in time to defend the goal.

The play began shortly after 8 o'clock. Milton Hornpeck got the puck for the Montclairs, but he was not supported by the other players, and Knowlson, cleverly dodging, took it up to the Montclears' goal. Hornpeck dribbled the puck back again, and for a few minutes there was some close playing, but the good team work of the New-Yorkers told, and aided by clever passing, Wonham scored after eight minutes's play.

It took only four minutes for Lynch to get the second goal, and then, after six minutes' more play, Knowlson scored.

In the second half the Montclairs fared still worse. Several of their players had bad falls, and once Kohler worked the puck to about ten yards of the New-Yorkers' goal, and as he attempted to lift it to score he fell. Wonham made the first goal, after three minutes' play. Then Lynch tried, but failed, the puck striking the goal post. Wonham, seven minutes later, scored again. It took Fry just a minute and a half to make the third goal in this half, and Lynch made the fourth a minute later. This was the prettiest goal of the evening. Lynch took the puck the whole length of the rink, skating fast and dodging all the Montclair players, and when he got in front of Place he shot the puck and scored. The teams lined up as follows:

New-York.	H. C.	Position.	Montclair.
McCoy		Goal	Williams
Russell		Point	Place
Lynch		Cover point	Sigler
Wonham		Forward	Kohler
Wonham		Forward	Kohler
Fry		Forward	M. Hornpeck
Cameron		Forward	G. Hornpeck

Referee—Mr. Bogert. Timekeeper—Fred Worth. Score—New-York, 7; Montclair, 0.

Hockey at St. Nicholas Club.

An interesting hockey match will be played tomorrow evening, beginning at 8:15, at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street. It will virtually decide the championship, and each club will have its best men on the ice. The opposing teams will represent the St. Nicholas Club and the New-York Hockey Club.

OCEAN COUNTY HUNT.

A Long Chase After the Hounds over New-Jersey Farms.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 2.—Although rain fell all through the night and up till noon, making the going very heavy, the sun beamed at the hour set for the usual midweek run of the Ocean County Hounds, and neither hunters nor riders appeared to mind the mud on the way to cover or the soggy nature of the soil.

Among those in the saddle were: Dr. C. L. Lindley, the Master, on Shamrock; J. J. Dwyer, the huntsman, on Tipperary Boy; J. W. Colt, on Rallywood; Miss Bessie B. Whiting, on Torchlight; George L. Peabody of the Myopia Hunt Club, on Shanghraun; Mrs. Peabody, on Bluebonnet; Dan Runkle, on Pansy Blossom; Charles W. Fisk, on Lady Etta; Clarence Blair Mitchell, on Mistletoe, and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, on Echo. Mrs. Walker, who has followed the hounds all Winter, received her first fall to-day at a stiff fence, her hunter turning a complete somersault. She was uninjured, however, and pluckily resumed the chase. "Con" Cunningham, one of the whips, also took a "header," but escaped injury.

The meet was at New Prospect, about five miles from Lakewood, and the hounds were thrown off on Mathew's farm. Getting cleverly away, they ran across the road leading to Bennett's Mills, and through Vorhees's two farms. Then the road to Harmony was crossed, and the scent taken across the open and over another road, and then through the two Peckham farms, the finish being in the direction of Freehold, after a scamper through the pleasant valley in that vicinity. The country ridden over to-day is one of the prettiest around Lakewood.

Those who drove out in carriages were: Miss May Olcott, Mrs. Joseph Baldwin, Frank F. Shute, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Lutkens, Miss Lutkins, Mrs. Mary F. Porter, Mr. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mr. Pond, Miss Pond, Mrs. J. E. Cowden, Mrs. H. O. Sturgess, Mrs. A. B. Banks, Mrs. F. S. Dennis, Mrs. H. A. Lamb, Mrs. F. S. Whitwell, Mrs. H. Dick, Miss Rosengarten, Miss C. P. Sinnickson, Miss Chase, Mrs. A. E. Twaksbury, W. H. Duff, Charles Kalbwasser, E. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Smith, the Rev. Father Gregg, M. W. Mendel, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. William Fanning, Mr. and Mrs. George Sapportas, Walter Grand, and Miss Mabel E. Cahill.

TEN MILES ACROSS COUNTRY.

Chase After the Hounds of Meadowbrook Hunt Club.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., April 2.—Another exciting and invigorating run of ten miles across country after the hounds was held by the members of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to-day. The hunt party assembled at the Meadowbrook Clubhouse. The trail led from the clubhouse across the Hempstead Plains for two miles to the red railroad bridge at Old Westbury. Here the hounds turned in a northwesterly direction across the country seat of Kinsley Magoun, Charles R. Hone, and Frank Gray Griswold to East Williston, where a check was taken for a few minutes.

The pack was again put on the trail and gave tongue lustily. It led the hunt party across a portion of the harbor hills to Searing Town, where the "kill" took place, and the hunt party broke up. Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who rode Rochefort, the winner of the Liverpool Grand National of 1885, was the only lady in the saddle to-day. Mrs. Kernochan rode at the head of the hunt party during the entire run across country. She rode with great pluck and skill, and was among the first in at the finish. Others in saddle to-day were R. L. Cottenett, Harry Page on Subeam; Max Stevens, James L. Kernochan, C. Albert Stevens, Harry Hewett, William C. Hayes.

Among those who followed the hunt party across country by way of the near-by highways were Miss May Bird and Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden. The turf was in an exceedingly heavy and slippery condition.

The master of hounds, Ralph N. Ellis, has prepared the following schedule of runs for the month of April:

Saturday, 3:30 P. M., Meadowbrook Clubhouse; April 7, 4 P. M., Jericho Toll Gate; April 9, 4 P. M., Island Trees; Saturday, April 11, 3:30 P. M., Siosset; April 14, 4 P. M., Manhassett Hill; April 16, 3:30 P. M., Meadowbrook Clubhouse; April 18, 3:30 P. M., Woodbury.

OHIO HORSES SOLD.

Fair Prices for Carriage Stock from the Buckeye State.

A firm of dealers at North Fairfield, Ohio, sent eighteen head of stock to the New-York market this week. These were exhibited at the American Horse Exchange on Wednesday evening, and sold by W. D. Grand yesterday afternoon. They proved to be a serviceable lot.

A pair of brown geldings, bred in trotting lines, proved the most valuable, going to W. R. Mann for $560. Following are some of the prices:

CONSIGNED BY ANDREWS & McDONALD, NORTH FAIRFIELD, OHIO.

Queen, b. m., 1890, 16 hands, and Monarch, b. g., 1890, 16 hands, breeding not given; J. D. Baxter, New-York City	$340
Sunrise, br. g., 1891, 15.2½ hands, and Sunshine, br. g., 1890, 15.2½ hands, both by Brown Wilkes, dam by Whiteline; W. R. Martin, New-York City	560
Chester, b. g., 1891, 15.2½ hands, and Selim, b. g., 1891, 15.3½ hands, (Cleveland Bays); S. Hess, New-York City	300
Morris, ch. g., 1891, 16 hands, and Frank, ch. g., 1890, 16 hands, both by Orphan Boy; C. Proctor, New-York City	385
Tom, blk. g., 1891, 15.0½ hands, and Jerry blk. g., 1891, 15.0½ hands, both by Black Hawk Morgan; J. Thompson, New-York City	420
Prince, ch. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, and Clinker, ch. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, both by Harry Golddust; J. D. Baxter	300
Kitten, br. m., 1891, 15.1 hands, and Nelly, br. m., 1890, 15.1 hands, both by Hotspur Chief; John Spratley, New-York City	500
Fred, br. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, and Colonel, br. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, both by Vermont Morgan; T. Butterworth, New-York City	340
Total for 18 head	$3,660
Average per head	203

CHANGE IN STEEPLECHASE RULES.

Dimensions of Fences and Jumps Fixed by a New Clause.

When the National Steeplechase Association held its regular monthly meeting yesterday the first matter of business was the selection of a Steward to fill a vacancy in the board. S. Howland Robbins was selected for the position, and then the members took up the report of the Committee on Rules. The amendments suggested by the committee were accepted, and Secretary H. G. Crickmore was instructed to publish these in the racing calendar as required by the laws of the association.

Among the important changes is one that fixes the dimensions of the fences and jumps over the steeplechase courses. It reads as follows:

Section 4, Rule III. In all steeplechase courses there shall be at least six fences in every mile. There shall be a water jump at least 12 feet wide and 2 feet deep, to be guarded by a fence not less than 2 feet in perpendicular height. There shall be in each course at least two jumps as follows: Ditch 8 feet wide and 2 feet deep, which ditch shall be guarded on the taking off side by a single rail, and on the landing side there shall be a fence of not less than 4 feet in perpendicular height, and 6 of dead brushwood or gorse, 2 feet in width. The minimum perpendicular height of all other jumps shall be 4 feet.

N. B.—There shall be no "in and out" jump under these rules.

Horse Shows and Equestrian Shows.

The restrictions in the conditions of the open-to-all saddle classes for the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's forthcoming horse show have been removed, thus permitting riders of both sexes, amateurs or professionals, to ride in any of those competitions. Previously the conditions were framed so as not to permit gentlemen and ladies to handle horses in the same classes. A new special class open to all has been added to the prize list by Charles W. Smith of the National Horse Show Association's staff, who offers $50 in money or plate for the best harness tandem, the horses to be over 14 hands and under 14.3, the leader to be a showy, well-bred, all-around actor, with good mouth and manners, and the wheeler to have substance and action.

The Westchester Hunt's Spring season of cross-country sport will be inaugurated next Tuesday afternoon by a meet at Tom Paine's monument in New-Rochelle, at 4 o'clock. A drag of about five miles will be followed up hill and down dale to William E. Iselin's place, Quaker Ridge Farm, near Mamaroneck, where tea will be served. Instead of hunting with foxhounds, a pack of beagles is used, of which Mr. Iselin is proprietor and master. There will also be runs with the pack as follows: Saturday, April 11, Mamaroneck, 3 P. M.; Tuesday, April 14, Scarsdale, 4:30 P. M., and Saturday, April 18, Kensico, 3:15 P. M. Among those who attend the meets of the Westchester Hunt are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Kate Cary, E. C. Potter, Robert E. Tod, Robert F. Potter, Arthur Iselin, De Lancey Kane, N. C. Reynal, C. T. Garland, Eugene Reynal, Marion Story, and P. F. Collier.

Squadron A Cadet Corps' Mounted Athletic Association will give its annual games Tuesday evening, April 28, in Squadron A's Armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. The cadets are skilled in cavalry tactics and rough riding, and are nearly as adept as the troopers of the other organization, Squadron A.

The Meadowbrook Hunt Club announces that until further notice its pack of hounds will meet at the kennels, Westbury, L. I., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, weather permitting, at 3:30 P. M. The runs will be arranged by the master of the club's pack, Ralph N. Ellis.

The New-York Spring Horse Show Association will hold its annual exhibition at Durland's Riding Academy, Boulevard and Fifty-ninth Street, the week beginning Monday, April 27. Forty-two classes make up the prize list, which is divided into competitions for roadsters, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, ponies and cobs, saddle horses, and hunters and jumpers. There will also be some special contests, including three championship classes, each a sweepstakes of $15, for the best single harness horse to be shown before a two-wheeled trap, the best saddle horse, and the best jumper. The entries close at the association's office, in Durland's Academy, Saturday, April 18.

ENGLISH SHELL FOR CORNELL.

Arrives at Ithaca Without a Scratch—It Is of Latest Pattern.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 2.—Coach Courtney was at the Cornell University boathouse for the first time this season to-day to superintend the practice of the 'Varsity and freshman crews. Courtney and Commodore J. W. McCullough returned from New-York this morning with the new shell which was ordered in England last Summer. The shell came across on the St. Louis, and was brought to Ithaca by way of the Lehigh Valley in a special car. It was a doubtful undertaking to ship the fragile piece of woodwork so far without an attendant, but she arrived without a scratch. The shell is of red cedar, and made upon the most approved English pattern. The maker, P. Rough of Oxford, had a representative here last year before Cornell's crew left for Henley, and many American ideas are incorporated in the fittings.

The dimensions as given by Courtney are 62 feet 4 inches long, 22½ inches beam, 6½ inches deep at bow, and 5½ at stern. The length is a little greater than the regular American paper boat racing shell, and gives one a truer general idea of English boats, it is the narrowest shell of the ten or twelve in Cornell's stock. The seats are arranged after the English fashion, away from the centre, and on the side on which the man rows, the four port men being on a line on one side and the four starboard men lined up on the other.

When asked whether this side arrangement of the seats would make any difference in his style of stroke, Coach Courtney replied that he could not tell. He said: "It is a beautiful job. She is the best English boat I ever saw. They have done their best by us, and I think she will do well. Mr. Rough has incorporated many of our ideas. For instance, he has put in adjustable foot braces and special seats. The weight is about the same as our regular paper shells."

Commodore McCullough said the cost of the boat in England was about $300, but the cost of getting her over, paying the duty, &c., brought the price up to $500. This is the first English boat to be used by an American college crew, and marks a departure from the lines of Yankee manufacturers.

The 'Varsity and freshmen crews rowed upon the inlet to Cayuga Lake for about two hours to-day. The crew men were all ordered back from vacation Monday, but all have not arrived yet. The 'Varsity rowed with Capt. Crawford at stroke, Tatum No. 7, Troy No. 6, Slade No. 5, Crawford No. 4, Moore No. 3, Chriswell No. 2, Roe bow. The freshmen were not allowed to go out alone, but were mixed in with 'Varsity subs. As soon as the ice clears out of the lake the candidates will be coached from the new navy launch.

Lehigh Badly Beaten.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 2.—The Lehigh University baseball team played the University of Virginia on the home grounds to-day, and was defeated by a score of 25 to 3. The cause of the large score was due to Lehigh's weakness in the box, as Virginia had a total of 25 base hits, with 5 home runs. The following is the summary:

VIRGINIA.	R	I	B	P	A	E
Hoxton, ss.	3	1	2	1	0	
McKim, 2b.	4	1	2	5	0	
Keller, cf.	4	3	1	0	0	
Garnett, 3b.	5	5	2	0	1	
Bonney, lf.	3	3	2	0	0	
McGuire, rf.	4	4	1	0	0	
Hunt, 1b.	2	3	13	0	1	
Lockett, p.	2	1	0	6	1	
Cochran, c.	0	2	2	1	0	
Total.	25	24	27	14	3	

LEHIGH.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Chasmer, cf.	0	0	3	1	0		
Carman, c.	0	0	6	2	0		
Petrikin, 2b.	1	0	2	5	4	0	
Senior, 1b.	1	0	7	0	1		
Grace, ss.	0	2	2	4	4		
Snyder, 3b.	0	0	3	3	1		
Reed, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Gannon, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Givin, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	3	6	27	14	6		

Virginia	4	0	3	7	2	0	4	0	5—25
Lehigh	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—3

Rain Prevented the Baseball.

The rain yesterday prevented the ball game scheduled between two teams of the New-York Club. If the weather is favorable to-day, the game will be played. In the afternoon, when the sun came out, many enthusiasts journeyed to the Polo Grounds in hopes of witnessing a contest, but they found the gates locked.

Yale Clubs Sail South.

There was a gay scene yesterday afternoon on the pier of the Old Dominion Line when the steamship Yorktown sailed for Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. It was occasioned by the visit of about 300 Yale students to witness the departure of the Yale Glee Club and the Yale baseball team on their annual Southern trip. Purser J. B. Lewelling, an old Yale graduate, and Passenger Agent R. R. Window had the cabins of the coaster decorated with Yale flags. The party was made up of thirty members of the Glee Club, under the management of Joseph B. Neal, and fifteen members of the baseball team. The latter play in Southern cities preparatory to the regular college games, and the Glee Club will give concerts at Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, and Washington.

SAMPSON'S TEST OF STRENGTH.

He Broke Chains Used on Jacob Ruppert's Brewery Wagons.

C. A. Sampson gave Jacob Ruppert proof yesterday that he has some claim to the title of champion among strong men. Mr. Ruppert on Wednesday was a little incredulous about Sampson's claim that he could break a chain that would stand a test given by Mr. Ruppert's horses and men. If Sampson failed he was to forfeit $100 to a charity, and if he succeeded Mr. Ruppert was to be the charitable man.

The test took place yesterday afternoon in the yard back of Ruppert's brewery, at Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue. A big brewery wagon, weighing over 4,000 pounds, was loaded with fifty barrels, weighing about fifty pounds each, making the total weight nearly 7,000 pounds. The wagon stood at the bottom of the hill. A team of powerful gray horses, weighing about 1,850 pounds each, were harnessed up, but not hitched to the wagon. When all was ready Sampson produced two chain rings which he claimed would together stand a ten-thousand-pound test. The chains were made of steel and just large enough to fit tightly around Sampson's biceps. They were fastened to one end of the pole on the wagon by an S-hook and another hook connected the other end of the chains to the ring on the whiffletrees. The driver cracked his whip and the big gray horses threw their weight into the collars and tugged at the load. It was a hard pull; the ground was wet and holding, but the wagon was pulled up the hill and the chains had stood the strength test.

Then the horses were taken away and Col. Ruppert held the chains while Sampson prepared for his part of the exhibition. He took off his coat and rolled up his shirt sleeve on his right arm. He held out his hand and the two chains were put over it. He pushed them up until he got them in position and then bent his arm to expand the muscle. At the first attempt the chains held together. Then he tried again, and a link in each broke as though made of cord and the chains fell to the ground.

Mr. Ruppert applauded the strong man as heartily as any one who witnessed the performance. He took the chains and will keep them as souvenirs.

Sampson then took a ten-cent piece and broke it in two with his hands. This was a particularly good performance, because he had had his thumb pinched in the chains, which he was holding when the horses began to pull, and his thumb was bleeding and very sore.

Mr. Ruppert has not decided what charity will get the $100, but he thinks the suggestion that he should give it to a fund to help pay the cost of breaking the Raines law a good one. He thought that would be a good test for Sampson to try next.

Sampson says he will give $20,000 to the man who can repeat his feats, and he will lift more than any two other strong men can lift together.

THE HANDICAPPERS ANNOUNCED.

The Racing Board Bulletin Contains a List—Sanctions Granted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—This week's bulletin of the Racing Board contains the names of a number of the new official handicappers; also additions to the professional class, and some important sanctions. Here are the details:

OFFICIAL HANDICAPPERS APPOINTED.

Albert T. Allen, Detroit; D. O. Eldredge, York, Neb.; Henry Goodman, Hartford; H. D. Crosby, Topeka, Kan.; John C. Wetmore, Elizabeth, N. J.; Charles G. Percival and J. C. Kerrison, Boston; William C. Watkins, Baltimore; P. M. Kilroy, Pine Bluff, Ark.; William Jose, Washington, D. C.; A. G. Powell, Philadelphia; Trevor F. Myler, Pittsburg, and E. A. Bloomquist, Minneapolis.

DECLARED PROFESSIONALS.

C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis A. Callahan, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Terrill, San Francisco, Cal.; W. A. Taylor, Duarte, Cal.; Clyde Washburn, Duarte, Cal.; W. B. Vaughn, San Diego, Cal.; Charles H. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.; John Jenks, San Diego, Cal.; W. Aldredge, Phoenix, Arizona, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col.; A. B. Stone, Denver, Col.; H. B. Conlbear, Denver, Col.; W. [illegible] Needham, San Jose, Cal., (Clause B); F. H. Allen, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. W. Swanbrough, Denver, Col.; Frank J. Jenny, Utica, N. Y., all at their own request.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

June 27, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 4, 11, 18, 25, and May 2, Cycle Club of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 30 and May 1 and 2, Santa Rosa Cycling Park Association, Santa Rosa, Cal.

July 4, North California Division meet, Petaluma, Cal.

July 3 and 4, Warren Cycle Club, Vicksburg, Miss.

July 4, Chattanooga Athletic Association, Chattanooga, Tenn.

May 16, Federal Cycle Club, Federalsburg, Md.

May 30, R. H. Kain, Tioga, Philadelphia, Penn.

June 1 to 6, Bicycle Park Association, Omaha, Neb.

July 4, Aurora Cycling Club, Aurora, Ill.

Bridgman Refused to Attend.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cyclists' Federation was called for last evening by President Bridgman, but, owing to some unexplained reason, he refused to attend the conference although present at the place of meeting. Secretary Burton was also on hand, and he refused to attend. Vice President James B. Townsend thought this somewhat strange considering that the meeting had been called by Mr. Bridgman, and he and four other committeemen drew up a set of resolutions, which will be read at the regular meeting of the federation to-morrow evening. The resolutions merely tell of the effort of the Executive Committee to meet. It is rumored that a split is about to occur in the ranks of the federation as a result of the opposition of two of its officers to the Bicycle Baggage bill.

Riversides to Move This Month.

Vice President Voorhees of the Riverside Wheelmen announced yesterday that the lease of the Pontiac house, in Amsterdam Avenue, would be signed this week, and that the club would be domiciled in its new home some time before the end of the month. The advent of the Raines bill raised the question of advisability of moving, and the matter was discussed at length at a recent meeting. It was decided best for the club to go ahead with its plans, and to run a fully equipped café on the premises. The membership of the club continues to grow rapidly, there being now over 200 names on the rolls.

State Meet for Utica.

The June meet of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen will be held in Utica this year, a fact which pleases the wheelmen of Oneida County very much. President Charles D. White of the Wheelway League of that county was in town yesterday. He said that the clubs of Utica and the surrounding country would work together to make the meet a success, and that he thought the event would easily be much the largest gathering in the State during the first half of the season. The Fall meet of the division will very likely be held in the Metropolitan District.

New Officers for the Triangles.

At the annual election of officers of the Triangle Wheelmen, held in their rooms on Wednesday evening, the following were elected: President—Frederick Hildebrandt, Jr.; Vice President—Pitcher; Secretary—C. Peters; Treasurer—W. H. Utz; Captain—C. H. Hildebrandt; First Lieutenant—Duncan Whyte; Second Lieutenant—W. W. Gilmore; Third Lieutenant—Henry Bucher.

A Dress Parade of Cyclists.

The first formal run of the Century Wheelmen for the season will be held on Sunday. It will be more of a dress parade than a run, and will be confined to the metropolitan district. The new uniform adopted by the club (which is entirely different from the old) will be worn by those members fortunate enough to get them from the tailors in time.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclist wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Owing to the rapid increase in the use of bicycles among school children, the Board of Education of Flushing has decided not to allow wheels to be stored in the schoolhouse in the future. This decision was made necessary because of a lack of room.

—The newly elected officers of the Colonial Cycle Club are: President—Dr. Henry E. Westbay; Vice President—George Sweet; Captain—M. A. Heath; Secretary—E. E. Prugarr. Fourteen new members were elected at the last meeting.

—"Wooden Shoes" Sanger is expected in town to-morrow. He will endeavor in the near future to arrange a series of match races with W. W. Hamilton, with whom Sanger for a while held the unpaced mile record.

—The election of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen to-night promises to draw out the full vote of the organization. With two or three candidates for every office, the result of the balloting is very much in doubt.

—The annual century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey will be held on Saturday, June 13. The route will be either Newark to Asbury Park, or Newark to Princeton and return.

—Lesna, the famous long-distance rider of France, contemplates visiting this country this season, accompanied by a "quad" team. It is said to be his intention to try for all records up to 100 miles.

—The New-Jersey State Division will manage its own meet this year, having decided not to give it to one club, as has been the case in former years.

—It turns out that "Eddie" Bald's contract with an up-the-State bicycle firm has not been canceled as rumor had it a few days ago.

NEW-YORK'S ATHLETES GUESSING.

Whether Travers Island Is in Pelham or New-Rochelle?

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., April 2.—Where is the New-York Athletic Club's country house? The answer always has been Travers Island, and the big clubhouse and fine grounds have usually been thought of as belonging to Pelham Manor.

The question now will require a much more exact answer, it is said, since on Tuesday the town of Pelham voted to close all saloons and to bar the selling of liquor everywhere except by druggists on physicians' prescriptions.

The best authorities obtainable on the town lines of Pelham and New-Rochelle claim that the dividing line runs through the big clubhouse itself, and the Town Assessors call to mind the fact that the New-York Athletic Club is assessed in both Pelham and New-Rochelle. It is said, therefore, that the New-York Athletic Club must not hereafter dispense liquors to its members in the town of Pelham.

The members of the club who visited the clubhouse yesterday discussed the situation. It was not until yesterday, in fact, that it fully dawned on the club members what the vote against license in Pelham meant to them, and the great quantity of puzzling questions that might arise when the law should be enforced. Most of them thought the clubhouse, grounds and all, was in Pelham, and began to think of the feasibility of selling the property and getting another place untrammeled by obnoxious liquor restrictions.

The cottage which stands a few feet southwest of the main clubhouse is kept open all Winter. It contains a bar and cozy smoking and reading rooms. The main clubhouse is not opened until late in the Spring. The cottage is a favorite haunt of the country members of the club whose homes are in Mount Vernon, Pelham Manor, and New-Rochelle. The cottage, it is said, really contains the main bar of the entire establishment, though a supplementary bar is opened in the clubhouse in the Summer season. The club bars have always been duly appreciated, just as they are in big New-York City clubs.

A member of the New-York Athletic Club said this morning that the cottage, bar and all, was unquestionably in Pelham, and that he thought the big clubhouse itself was in Pelham. Another member of the club said he had heard somewhere that the town line intersected the main clubhouse. Every one agreed that the cottage was in Pelham. If a part of the main clubhouse was in New-Rochelle, the bar could easily be moved to the New-Rochelle end, and the necessary license could be obtained from New-Rochelle.

It is no easy matter to determine just how the town line runs. George Lambden, Town Assessor of New-Rochelle, who is considered the best authority on local boundaries, says the New-Rochelle line is off just eighteen feet on the clubhouse, and that the rest of the clubhouse is in Pelham. Joseph J. English, for many years Tax Collector of Pelham, says the boundary passes through the clubhouse. Mr. Lambden and Mr. English both say that the club grounds and buildings are assessed in New-Rochelle and Pelham. If Mr. Lambden is right, the bar can easily be taken from the cottage and placed in the eighteen feet in New-Rochelle, or a little house can be built in the part of the ground that lies in New-Rochelle. It will be very inconvenient to have the bar taken from the cottage and placed in a house by itself.

The question has also arisen, whether, in case the bar is moved over into New-Rochelle, it would be legal for a person sitting at a table in the part of the clubhouse in Pelham to summon a waiter and order drinks brought to him from the New-Rochelle barroom.

If the barroom is transferred to New-Rochelle, it will no doubt be closely watched Sundays, as New-Rochelle has an organized police force, whereas Pelham Manor has but one policeman, who is only on duty at night.

All the members of the club admit that many vexatious questions are liable to arise. It is likely that measures will be taken to find out exactly where the town line cuts the clubhouse. There does not seem to be any maps that decide the question, but it is said stone posts were placed in the ground to fix the course of the line. It is said also that everything on one side of a line that runs through the knob on a front door of a certain house in Cedar Road is in Pelham and that everything on the other side is in New-Rochelle.

Junior Team Fencing Competition.

Eight teams have entered for the junior team fencing competition which will begin at the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, tomorrow evening. They are: Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Philadelphia Turnergemeinde, New-York Athletic Club, New-York Turnverein, New-York Fencing Association, and Fencers' Club. Each contestant will fence with each member of all the teams, except his own, so there will be 252 bouts. The competition will start at 8:30 to-morrow evening, and be continued on Saturday. Besides the team medals, Mr. Roosevelt has offered a special gold medal for the highest individual score.

SANDS DEFEATS LYNCH.

Golf Match at Lakewood Won by the ex-Champion.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 2.—A private match was played on the links here yesterday between W. H. Sands, the former golf champion, and Jasper Lynch, the crack of the Lakewood Club, at 36 holes. Lynch started off with a good drive over the two fences and road which constitute the first hazard, his ball rolling just beyond the green. Sands made a similar stroke and reached the green by a good approach. Lynch's approach was short of the hole, which went to Sands. Sands drove into the bunker, and, after getting over, landed in a small hole. On extricating himself his stroke was short and he yielded the hole, Lynch having reached the green by a pretty long put in three strokes.

Lynch drove into the bunker in starting for the third hole, (177 yards,) and cleared it by a clever stroke. Meanwhile, Sands drove high over the hazard and a pretty put placed his ball almost in the hole, which he captured, Lynch's putting being a little off. Both used their cleeks in driving for the fourth hole, (139 yards,) the shortest, which fell to Sands. Lynch won the fifth and longest hole, (407 yards,) making a fine drive and a good brassy shot, although he got into the bunker. Sands started off with a poor drive, but made up for it with a fine iron stroke.

Sands came to the front again at the sixth hole, (230 yards,) Lynch's ball on the opening drive striking a tree and dropping into the sandy road. He extricated himself by a neat stroke, but his further procedure was poor and he conceded the hole, Sands getting to the green in two strokes. Sands also took the seventh, (280 yards,) although it cost him six strokes, his putting being very poor. Lynch drove into the fence and then failed on his put.

The eighth (211 yards) was won by Lynch in four strokes. Lynch also took the ninth (204 yards) in three strokes by a fine approach almost to the hole.

Starting off for the second circuit, Lynch drove strongly, a sudden gust of wind carrying his ball just beyond the green and almost

TRINITY CORPORATION BLAMED.

Coroner's Jury Holds It Liable for Hudson Street Fire—Fifth Victim.

A Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict respecting last Sunday's fatal fire at 374 Hudson Street. A verdict was rendered declaring that the victims came to their death from asphyxiation, and owing to the neglect of Trinity Church Corporation, the owner, to provide fire escapes, according to law.

The victims were Thomas Molloy, Archibald Grogan, Margaret Ryan, and Mary McMahon. Foreman Reilly of Truck 5 said that two lives might have been saved if the building had possessed fire escapes. Building Inspector O'Toole inspected the building after the fire. The partitions, he stated, were of wood, and enabled flames to spread quickly. If the back stairway had not been removed the death list would not have been so large. In case of conviction, the corporation is liable to a five-thousand-dollar fine.

Edward Welch, the fireman attached to Truck 5 who fell from a ladder at the fire, died on Wednesday night in the New-York Hospital. Welch was trying to rescue a woman from the burning building, when he tumbled to the ground from the ladder, having missed his footing. His spine was injured and both kneecaps were broken.

Hugh McLaughlin's Birthday.

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of his birth yesterday by trout fishing on Long Island. He left Brooklyn with a party of friends Tuesday. Some of his friends remembered the day, and sent floral offerings to his home, on Remsen Street.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 2—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, snow or rain, followed by clearing weather, colder, brisk and high northeasterly winds, shifting to westerly. VERMONT, fair, preceded by local snows in the early morning; decidedly colder, westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, clearing on the east coast early in the forenoon; colder, brisk and high northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, decidedly colder, brisk and high northwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, decidedly colder, northwesterly winds, temperature will fall to about freezing in the morning. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, colder in the morning, with frosts, northwesterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, northwesterly winds, frosts in the interior. EASTERN FLORILA, fair, northerly winds, colder in southern portion. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN TEXAS, increasing cloudiness, winds shifting to southeasterly, warmer. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally cloudy, warmer, fresh to brisk southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, increasing cloudiness, with warmer, southerly winds. ARKANSAS and MISSOURI, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds, shifting to southerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, warmer Friday evening, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, possibly local snows on the lakes, colder in eastern portion, brisk to high westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, generally fair, possibly light flurries of snow on the lake, warmer Friday evening, brisk and high westerly winds. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, fresh and brisk westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, but generally fair during the day, warmer Friday night, fresh and brisk northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, and NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, increasing cloudiness, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, and Norfolk to Jupiter Inlet, Fla., and on the Norfolk section. The weather is generally clear, except in the lake regions, and on the New-England coast, where local snows and showers are reported. It is decidedly colder from the lake region southward to the East Gulf coast and Florida, the temperature having fallen 20° to 30° in the Upper Ohio Valley, Georgia, and Northern Florida. It is warmer to the west of the Mississippi, the temperature having risen about 20° in Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has fallen rapidly on the New-England coast. The two depressions shown on the morning map, one central north of Lake Ontario, and the other apparently forming east of the Middle Atlantic coast, now form a disturbance of considerable energy on the New-England coast. The area of high pressure covers the central States, the barometer continuing highest over Texas, but it has fallen decidedly over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Generally fair weather is indicated from Southern New-England and the lake regions southward to the Gulf coast. It will be decidedly colder on the Atlantic coast, with brisk to high northwesterly winds. The temperature will rise slowly in the central valleys, with fair weather.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

84th ST., 11 WEST, (OPPOSITE Waldorf.)—Bay window; southern exposure; fine private table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

83d ST., 9 EAST.—For a doctor, elegantly furnished floor to private family.

48th ST., 107 WEST.—Large sunny room for gentleman; references.

ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED SUITE, second story; fashionable four-story private residence, West 87th St., near Park; grate fire sitting room; large private bath; commodious lavatories; every convenience; $25 weekly. AMERICAN, Box 142 Times.

GRAMERCY PARK, 2 3.—Parties going to country will relet, at Summer rates, handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom, and private bath.

GRAMERCY PARK, 2 3.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, with private bath; also single rooms; breakfast.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and Nervous diseases.

Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach. Entirely new. Capacity, 400. Rooms en suite, with fresh and sea water baths attached. Orchestra daily. Late dinners.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c.
CHAS. EVANS.

HOTEL BERKELEY,
Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Will reopen March 14. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience. JAS. & GEO. BEW.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thomson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

DRY GOODS.

WHEN WE SAY HALF PRICE WE DON'T mean half of the figures charged by specialty stores; we mean half of the lowest prices ever quoted anywhere. See our offer in Sterling Silver, Gloves, and Parisian Easter Jewelry. JAMMES, 900 Broadway and 4 West 37th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEINBRECHER, GEORGE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To BARBARA KOHLER, Katharina Steinbrecher, nee Backhof; Margaretha Backhof, Anna Backhof, Barbara Backhof, Margaretha Bauer, Elisabetha Ebenbach, Johann Feller, senior, Johann Feller, junior, Johann Steinbrecher, senior, Johann Steinbrecher, junior, Georg Steinbrecher, Kunigunda Krauss, Barbara Schmidt, Magdalena Distler, send greeting:

Whereas, Emile A. Hassey of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of GEORGE STEINBRECHER, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor.

WOOD, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Walter Wood, Elizabeth D. Kane, Harriet M. Wood, Helen Wood Watts, Charlotte M. Bell, Chalmers Wood, Van Horne Wood, Dennistoun Wood, Henry Duncan Wood, Ellen E. Wood, Helen Mason Wood, George B. Watts, Jr., Helen Green, Julia De F. Watts, Ethel Watts, Watts Watts, James Watts, John Walter Watts, Henry Watts, Caroline W. Perry, Catherine M. Bell, Edward W. W. Bell, Henry E. Bell, Eleanor Wood, H. Duncan Wood, Jr., William Wood, Gertrude L. Wood, Cornelia E. Lawrence, and John Walter Wood and Dennistoun Wood, as trustees for Harriet M. Wood, Helen W. Watts, Charlotte M. Bell, Van Horne L. Wood, Helen M. Wood, and Helen Mason Wood, under the last will and testament of WILLIAM WOOD, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of William Wood, deceased, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the nineteenth day of May, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of John Walter Wood and Dennistoun Wood, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f28-law6wF

LAWSON, MANNING F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANNING F. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1895. LUCY A. BAKEMAN, Administratrix. DEBORAH B. HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administratrix, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. o4-law6mF

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of William F. Geiger, Room 107, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KOHLBRUCH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-law6mF

DOANE, CHILION F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHILION F. DOANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 73, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1896. MIRIAM F. DOANE, WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, Executors. ALFRED JARETZKI, Attorney for Executors, 45 Wall Street, New-York.

PARKER, ELY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELY S. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1895. MANNIE PARKER, Administratrix. THEO. W. WEIFFENBACH, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, N. Y. City. n8-law6mF

KERR, MARY E. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. F. KERR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 403, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1896. LEONARD R. KERR, Administrator. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, Attorney for Administrator, 60 Broadway, New-York City. f21-law6mF

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD F. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney, &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-law6mF

NAVARRO, JOSE SOTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SOTO NAVARRO y Urrutia, late of JOSE SOTO NAVARRO, late of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, Kingdom of Spain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896. WILLIAM H. SPEER, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja24-law6mF

HURLBUT, ELLA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA C. HURLBUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of January, 1896. AUGUSTA D. CHILDS, Executrix. WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Wall Street, New-York. f7-law6mF

GUNTHER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Gwillim & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of February, 1896. LOUIS H. GUNTHER, JACOB P. GUNTHER, HENRY C. GUNTHER, Executors. GWILLIM & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executors, 150 Nassau St. f28-law6mF

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—Brown horse; 16 hands; 7 years; sound, kind, and gentle in single and double harness and under saddle; price, $350. Apply at owner's stable, 145 West 55th St.

FOR SALE—A landau, in capital order; rubber tires. Can be seen at Albemarle Stables, 215 Lexington Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 4 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Madeirense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Madeirense.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, per steamship Hesperides, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Hesperides";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 2 PM for St. Kitts, Barbadoes, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Terrier; at 4 PM for St. Pierre Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for transmission by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded to Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 27, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100. Spree, Tu., April 7, 2PM Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM Spree, Tues., May 5, 10 AM Havel, Thu., Apr. 21, 10 AM Lahn, Thu., May 12, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM Ems, May 2, 10 AM
Main, Apr. 18, 10 AM Werra, May 9, 10 AM
Fulda, April 25, 10 AM Werra, May 23, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM Columbia, May 7, 7 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM Normannia, M. 14, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 24 h. Fare, $5. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip will occupy 56 days, and in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line,
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....April 8 ST. PAUL.....April 29
NEW-YORK.....April 15 NEW-YORK.....May 6
PARIS.....April 22 PARIS.....May 13

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, April 8, noon Kensington, Ap. 22, noon
Friesland, April 15, noon Westernland, Ap. 29, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, April 4, 10 AM Etruria, Apr. 18, 10 AM
Lucania, April 11, 5 AM Campania, Apr. 25, 2 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA.
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frosts unknown. Malaria impossible.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
WEST INDIES.
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
For illustrated circulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, April 8, Noon Majestic, May 6, Noon
Germanic, April 15, Noon Germanic, May 13, Noon
Teutonic, April 22, Noon Teutonic, May 20, Noon
Britannic, April 29, Noon Britannic, May 27, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF
TWIN SCREW STEAMERS
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MANITOBA.....April 4, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. EDAM.....Saturday, April 4, 9 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM....Sat., April 11, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., April 4, 5 AM
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebon.....Sat., April 11, 5 AM
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC.....April 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 16, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....May 2, 3 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.April 20; June 22; Aug. 24
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 11; July 18; Sept. 14
EMPRESS OF INDIA.June 1; Aug. 3; Oct. 12.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, April 30. WARRIMOO, May 30.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight, rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Columbian Line. Operating.
THIS SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
FINANCE, April 10, M. ALLIANCA, April 20, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., by the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Charleston only, Friday, April 3.
ALGONQUIN, Jacksonville direct, Sat., April 4.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack. Tuesday, April 7.
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. Scott, Gen. Agt.
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OPPOSED TO THEIR CLA

MORE CRITICISM ON THE AQUEDUCT CONTRACTORS' MEASURE.

Corporation Counsel Scott Says the Contention Set Forth in Behalf of O'Brien & Clark for "Extra Work" Is Outrageous and Has No Just Foundation Either in Law or Equity—Controller Says Legislation Proposed Is Indefensible.

The determined opposition by the city authorities to the bill now before the Legislature providing for the appointment of three Commissioners by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to adjudicate the claims of O'Brien & Clark, the contractors, for what they call extra work on the new aqueduct, will, it is hoped, result in the defeat of that measure.

The claim was dismissed by Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court after a trial which lasted nearly a month, before a "struck" jury, and after hearing the plaintiffs' side of the case. This decision was sustained by the General Term and the Court of Appeals.

The bill proposes to reopen the case, and a most emphatic protest has been entered against such a proceeding by the Mayor, the Controller, the Corporation Counsel, and the President of the Aqueduct Commission. The most remarkable feature of the case is that Judges Peckham, Earl, Andrews and O'Brien of the Court of Appeals, before whom the case was heard, should have written letters seemingly in favor of the measure. Corporation Counsel Scott said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"It is incomprehensible to me that the Judges of the Court of Appeals should have written letters favoring the claims after they had sustained the decision of Justice Ingraham dismissing the suit. In the hearing before Justice Ingraham the city did not enter into its defense, but the complaint was dismissed on the testimony of the witnesses for the plaintiff. The Judges of the Court of Appeals had nothing before them beyond what had been brought out in the lower courts, and yet they have written favoring the rehearing of the claims, without knowing the merits of the city's defense to the action.

"The claims by the contractors are for work which they were compelled to do to remedy the bad work on the aqueduct. Had they complied with the terms of the contract, this would, of course, have not been necessary, and now they have the assurance to ask the city to pay for the cost of remedying the defective construction of the aqueduct. When the extent of the fraudulent and defective work was discovered, the Aqueduct Commissioners could have insisted on having the structure torn down and rebuilt honestly. This, of course, would have meant ruin to the contractors and would have delayed the construction of the aqueduct for years. Under the circumstances it was determined as the best thing to permit the contractors to remedy the defective work which they had endeavored to foist on to the city. This, of course, entailed a large amount of extra labor, and it is for this that the contractors now demand pay from the city. It is an outrageous claim, and has no just foundation, either in law or equity."

Controller Fitch said there was little to add to the protest which had been sent to Albany by the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment against the passage of the bill.

"When the city was called on to defend the suit originally, eminent counsel were engaged at great expense to assist Corporation Counsel Clark in the defense," said the Controller, "and the city paid in counsel fees to these gentlemen over $60,000. These are the exact figures, taken from the records of this office: Elihu Root received $31,323.09, Austen G. Fox $10,890.45, James C. Carter $14,750, and Wallace Macfarlane $2,701.45. And now the work done by these gentlemen in defending the city against an unjust claim at so great an expense is to be set aside and the claims are to be adjudicated by three gentlemen from whose decision there is to be no appeal. Such legislation is indefensible, and I cannot believe that the measure will become a law."

Tax Commissioner Barker said that the claims of the contractors were iniquitous and he would resist payment at all cost, even if he had to go to jail. There was absolutely no just foundation for any claim against the city by these men. They had been thrown out of court and their appeal to the Legislature was impudent and unjustifiable.

Gen. John C. Duane of the Aqueduct Commission was equally emphatic in his opposition to the reopening of the claims.

"We found, when we took charge of this department in 1888," said Gen. Duane, "that the aqueduct, as far as then constructed, was faulty in the extreme, and much fraudulent work had been done. If it had been left alone, it would have collapsed. There was naturally a great deal of extra work done to save the aqueduct from collapse, but this would not have been necessary if the contractors had honestly complied with the terms of the contract. Had they done so, they would have realized a handsome profit, as the terms of the contract and the prices agreed on were favorable. For this extra work, rendered necessary by the defective construction, they are now endeavoring to compel the city to pay, and this at once reveals the injustice of the claim."

JUDGE INGRAHAM'S VIEWS.

Regards the Bulk of the Claims as Wholly Without Foundation.

ALBANY, April 2.—If the bill introduced by Mr. Burns in the Senate and Mr. Horton in the Assembly shall become a law it is estimated that the City of New-York will be called on to pay $6,400,000 to the firm of O'Brien & Clark, contractors on the Croton Aqueduct.

Few bills have attracted more attention in the last two days. The bill provides that the Supreme Court Justices shall appoint three Commissioners to determine claims arising prior to 1892 and yet unpaid for material and construction of sections A and B and 16 of the Croton Aqueduct. These Commissioners are to be governed by a quorum of two, and provision is made that they may act in secret by the following words of the bill: "All meetings except for decisions shall be public."

When these Commissioners, or two of them, have agreed on the amounts of claims paid, they are to notify the City Controller, and the valid claims are to be paid by the proceeds of the sale of additional water stock of the city.

No New-York member has had anything to do with the bill. In each house the bill was advanced to a third reading as soon as introduced and then sent to committees. If the bill ever sees daylight, it will be only after great pressure. There are signs that this is to be brought to bear.

The claims of the firm of O'Brien & Clark have been passed on by the courts and decided in favor of the city. Judge George L. Ingraham of the Supreme Court, who tried the case in 1891, has written a letter strongly adverse to the bill. He says:

The bill that has been introduced, and of which a copy has been sent to me, seems to me to be entirely too broad, and to open the door for claims against the city amounting to several millions of dollars for which the city should not, under any circumstances, be held responsible. For example, as I recollect it, the contractors, under the requirements of the engineers, did a great deal of grouting, which consisted of filling up the spaces between the walls of the rock and the adjacent rock with liquid cement. This was not ordered as extra work but as work necessary to make the walls of the aqueduct equal in strength to that called for by the contract itself, and for that it would be extremely unjust to hold the city liable.

As an example, however, of the kind of extra work for which I think the city should pay, there were excavations of what were called weepers, but for which, under the provisions of the contract and the statute, I was unable to allow the contractors to charge the city. For that excavation I think it would be an act of justice to require the city to pay.

There were other claims to a very large amount made by the contractors, such as claims for negligence of the engineers appointed by the Aqueduct Commissioners, but those claims were extremely shadowy and unsubstantial, and I do not think that for them any liability of any kind exists. I think, therefore, that, while certain of the claims presented by these contractors are just, others of them are extremely unjust, and that no bill should be passed imposing a liability upon the city for anything except for the extra work ordered by the engineers as extra work, and not ordered by the engineers or performed by the contractors as a condition for accepting the work as a compliance with the contract, and that in any bill that is passed this distinction should be carefully preserved, and the right of the contractors to recover limited to the extra work that was ordered and done as extra work, and of which the city received the benefit.

Judge Ingraham says he has conferred with the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, who coincides with his views.

THE LETTERS OF THE JUDGES.

It Is Held that They Did Not Understand the Aqueduct Bill.

ALBANY, April 2.—The published statements that Court of Appeals Judges Andrews, Peckham, O'Brien, and Earl had been misrepresented as favoring the payment of John O'Brien's Aqueduct Work Claims bill against the City of New-York, involving $6,500,000, were discussed to-day.

The letters of the Judges were claimed to clearly indicate that they had no idea of the provisions of the bill they were supporting. Chief Judge Charles Andrews, who is the only one of the four Judges in Albany to-day, said he did not care to talk about the matter. He had not seen the bill.

The only suggestion intended to be made in the letters was that it might be a proper matter for the Legislature to consider whether the contractors were entitled in equity to be allowed payment for any portion of the work held to be outside of the contract which had been disallowed, taking into view all the imperfections in the work done, and any other proper grounds for denying such relief.

COMMITTEE AGAINST THE BILL.

Takes No Action on Senator Burns's Croton Aqueduct Measure.

ALBANY, April 2.—The O'Brien claim against New-York City for work performed on the new aqueduct was considered by the Senate Cities Committee to-night.

Senator Burns has a bill providing that a commission be appointed to appraise the amount which may be due for work performed by O'Brien and his partner on the aqueduct for which they claim they have received no compensation.

The sentiment of the committee was decidedly adverse to Senator Burns's bill, and its supporters did not, therefore, press the committee to take action upon it.

THE CIRCUS BETTER THAN EVER.

Has All the Old Features and Many New Ones.

There were fifty-one thoroughbred horses last night in the middle circus ring of Barnum & Bailey's circus in Madison Square Garden, on the grand opening night of the season. Each of these horses obeyed the voice and whip of John O'Brien, who had trained them to move in circles, moving in opposite directions within the narrow area of a circus ring. The many spectators evidently thought it was the finest display of horses and of the power of man over them that had ever been witnessed, here or elsewhere, and the spectacle was applauded again and again.

Leon La Roche, who by his name seems to be a Frenchman, rolled himself up inside a hollow sphere of papier maché about two feet six inches in diameter, and then, by his movements inside the sphere, rolled it up a spiral path twenty feet high. When he reached the top he fired a pistol and stuck out a small American flag. Then he started the apparently far more difficult task of rolling down again. Many of the women present held their breath, expecting to see the ball running off with the man inside of it, but it did not, and he reached the bottom in safety.

There were seventeen elephants in the three rings in three sizes—oversized, medium-sizer, and undersized. They displayed intelligence which could not be equaled by any other animal except the dog, and marched, countermarched, stood on their hind legs, and leaned on each other without the slightest loss of individual dignity, and with astonishing gracefulness and lightness of foot, when everything is considered.

There was a large variety of Japanese jugglers, some of whom balanced sharp knives on themselves, while others balanced themselves on sharp knives. Miss Arrigossi walked on stilts over a high wire, and afterward replaced the stilts with roller skates.

The leaping and somersaults seemed even better than ever before, the champion taking three elephants and three camels, clearing them all with a triple or quadruple somersault and lighting on his feet on the mattress.

There was an interesting parade of East Indians, including Cingalese, Javanese, Malayans, and other races of the south and southeast of Asia. The native costumes, if sometimes scanty, were always intended to be gorgeous, and the tom-toms, though not always tuneful, made an excellent noise.

In the great hippodrome races between Roman matrons and Roman soldiers, the matrons invariably had the best of it. From a chariot without springs to a horseless carriage is a long distance in time, but it did not take a minute to effect this transformation in Barnum & Bailey's great show. There were several of the new auto-mobile bicycles which whizzed around the arena at a speed of twenty miles an hour.

Of performing animals there was no end, even leaving out the elephants. There was a new performing pig, there were new performing goats, dogs, and monkeys; there was a new performing bear, and a new performing bull. All these animals did their full share of entertaining.

There is one act by Miss Josie Ashton, the champion bareback equestrienne, where all engaged, from the chief performer to the grooms, are women. The female ringmaster is a head taller than Mr. Ducrow, the equestrian director of the entire show. The grooms are dressed in a becoming costume of buff melton, with natty gaiters.

The collection of wild animals down stairs is one of the best ever seen. All the rare animals and birds of the world are collected, and the brilliancy of their fur or feathers shows that they have all been well taken care of and are in excellent health.

THE HASKIN WILL CONTEST.

Evidence as to the Testator's Method of Playing Poker Introduced.

The contest over the will of John B. Haskin, who was known in Tammany Hall circles as "Tuscarora" Haskin, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Arnold, and testimony was given relating to the change that came over Mr. Haskin's method of playing poker as an evidence of the unsound condition of his mind.

The greater part of Mr. Haskin's estate of $825,000 was left to John B. Haskin, Jr. The contestants are Joseph Murray, Jr., John M. Wyatt, and William J. Le Comte, Jr., sons-in-law of the testator, and Elizabeth J. Murray and Emma F. Wyatt, his daughters. The contestants allege that Mr. Haskin was of unsound mind and unable to execute the will. Undue influence is also charged. The contest has been going on for several months.

Benjamin F. Cohen of Fordham, a tobacco leaf importer, testified that he frequently visited the testator in 1891 and 1892. Mr. Haskin, witness said, appeared to be sane in 1891, but became much changed in 1892.

"Prior to the Spring of 1892," Mr. Cohen said, "he was very fond of playing poker, and took great interest in the game; but in the Spring of 1892, though he used to play, he seemed to take no interest in the pastime. He would hold up his cards so that everybody at the table could see them, and he would get out of temper about the slightest thing. He frequently forgot to ante. He never forgot to take his winnings."

Mr. Cohen said Mr. Haskin seemed to lose his memory toward the close of his life, and would try to eat when his false teeth dropped out, not missing the teeth.

The case was adjourned until April 18.

Oberlin Alumni at Dinner.

The ninth annual dinner of the Oberlin Alumni Association was held last night in the St. Denis Hotel. Before the dinner the annual election of officers was held, resulting as follows: President—A. L. Barber; Vice Presidents—Mrs R. P. Hall, G. W. Morse, and C. B. Firestone; Secretary—W. M. Bennett; Treasurer—W. O. Jones. After dinner addresses were made by Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, Prof. A. A. Wright, Dr. Albert Shaw, Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston, Ladies' Principal of Oberlin; Miss Agnes Warner, and Dr. C. J. Ryder.

Overcome by Coal Gas.

Five persons were overcome by coal gas in the house of Capt. C. Johnson, on Lawrence Avenue, Parkville, yesterday morning. They were Thomas Cotter, twenty-one years old; Ella Johnson, eleven years old; Robert Johnson, six years old; Charles Johnson, four years old, and Margaret Connors, twenty years old. A physician revived four of the victims, but Margaret Connors was still in a precarious condition last night.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A most interesting bit of social news comes from London, to the effect that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will come to America late in July, and occupy Marble House, at Newport, R. I., which is owned by the mother of the Duchess, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, formerly Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will occupy Belcourt, at Newport. Mrs. Belmont has so far refused all offers to rent Marble House.

—Cards have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Taylor, Jr., for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Fanny Taylor, to Joseph Clark Baldwin, Jr. The ceremony will take place at noon, on April 15, in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and it will be followed by a wedding breakfast at Chrismere, the country home of the bride's parents. The guests from New-York will go to Mamaroneck on a special train, leaving the Grand Central Station at 11 o'clock in the morning, and returning at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker started yesterday for Montreal, to visit Sir William and Lady Van Horne, and also to visit Capt. Parker, the father of the novelist. On their return from Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Parker will sail for England on the steamship Teutonic.

—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham's dancing class will hold its last meeting this season on April 10, at the Waldorf. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Ashbel Parmlee Fitch, Mrs. Alfred A. Cowles, Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, Mrs. Francis E. Doughty, Mrs. William Shrady, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Mrs. Alfred Colfax, Mrs. William Westerfield, Mrs. L. Holbrook, and Mrs. Jacob Shrady.

—Miss Lillie P. Berg will give an informal musical next Monday, from 4 to 7 o'clock, at her studio, in the Mystic, 123 West Thirty-ninth Street.

—A subscription dance will be given at Dodworth's on April 9. The patronesses will be Mrs. James Campbell, Mrs. Vincent Travers, Mrs. Frank Travers, Mrs. Miles Tierney, and Mrs. August Tierney.

—The engagement of Miss Catherine Longworth Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Anderson of Cincinnati, to Henry Arnold Peckham, son of Justice Peckham of the United States Supreme Court, has been announced.

—The final meeting of the dancing class organized by Mrs. John T. Hall will take place next Tuesday evening. This class is to be reorganized for next year, and will be known as the Tuesday Fortnightly Class. Among those interested in the management next season are Mrs. J. Lyons Gardiner, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster. The invitations for next season will be sent out soon, and it is understood that the number of meetings will be increased.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Howell and Miss Howell of 23 West Ninety-fifth Street, and Miss A. S. Howell of 218 West Seventy-ninth Street, have just returned home from a month's tour of the South.

—The Ladies' Association of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital is arranging for a fête champêtre, to be given on May 27. Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle have proffered the use of their fine place, Earlcliff, on Washington Heights, for the occasion. Among the members of the association are Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. James Rogers, Mrs. A. Mills Judson, Mrs. William Foster, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. S. R. Filley, Mrs. E. D. Jones, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Miss E. Dorsett, Mrs. T. C. Buck, Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Miss A. Tatum, Mrs. J. McLoughlin, Mrs. Harvey E. Fish, Mrs. Isaac Lloyd, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. E. Chamberlain, Mrs. R. A. Schoneman, Mrs. Simon Borg, Miss A. Yale, Miss J. M. Schouler, Miss Alice Sterne, Mrs. Charles B. Webster, Mrs. E. M. Robinson, Mrs. B. C. Cotes, and Mrs. W. R. Farrell.

PATRIARCH.

A VOICE AGAINST SALVATION ARMY

John W. Bell Enters a Protest and Asks Some Questions.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

So much attention has been given by the press of late to Salvation Army matters that I, for one, have been induced to ask why I should not take that army seriously.

As an army fighting a foe which itself has conjured up; which, whatever resistance that foe makes, does not appeal to the public for funds in saecula saeculorum, and is not always crying, like the horse leech's daughters, "Give! Give!"—as this kind of an army, I had once feared that perhaps its unseen and reticent enemy might at last, on our American principle of fair play, get all our sympathy.

But it seems that such was not to come. It seems that all that Salvation Army affairs amount to is, not "How is the devil getting the worst of it?" but "Which Booth?"

But seriously waiving all this rubbish, is it not a marvelous thing that this poor, old Methodist exhorter should have so succeeded in aggrandizing himself and his family upon two continents? William Booth, Supreme High-Muck-a-Muck, drawing and disbursing enormous sums wrung, a penny at a time, from the lowest and most indigent classes, with no superior, and accountable to nobody, even, it is alleged, spends $850 a month as salary for his cook! And I read in THE NEW-YORK TIMES such items as: "Commander Booth sent his carriage for his sister"; "Mrs. Booth-Tucker entertained the American staff at dinner." "The aide-de-camp dictated to a typewriter"; "They communicated by telephone."

How about Christ? "He sent His carriage." When?

Meanwhile, what is Satan, who is supposed to be the General in Chief whose forces the Salvation Army is fighting, what is he doing? Is he sending his carriage for, or dining, somebody; or talking over the telephone, or dictating to a typewriter?

I might ask plenty of other questions, but I will pool them all in one question, viz.: When is all this rot to cease?

JOHN W. BELL.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1896.

Henig Held for Examination.

Charles Henig, fifty years old, of 111 Dupont Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested Wednesday on the charge of arson, was remanded by Police Justice Walsh yesterday for examination. The complainant is Sigmund Pykes of 160 Eagle Street, an employe of the New-York and Boston Dry Wood Company, whose storage shed, at the foot of Greene Street, was burned Feb. 24. The loss was $90,000. Pykes swore he saw Henig approach the sheds on the night of the fire; that he had a bag, and was acting suspiciously. He watched, and saw Henig throw a bundle of lighted paper into a pile of bags filled with oak bark. Henig denies the charge. His examination will take place Monday next.

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NINGER'S DANGEROUS PEN

COUNTERFEITS HE PRODUCED DIFFICULT OF DETECTION.

Had Been Operating for Years on His Farm in a New-Jersey Town, It Is Charged—Work Slow, and Profits Not More than $2,000 a Year—A Fortnight Necessary Sometimes to Execute One of the Notes—Marvels of Fine Penmanship.

In the office of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department at Washington are many specimens of the skill of counterfeiters, but none has been more interesting to visitors than a twenty-dollar United States note forged, with the exception of shadings done by a brush, with a pen and fluid inks.

This forgery was committed about eighteen years ago, and it has always been considered a little mysterious, because the maker of the spurious note had not been captured, while evidences that he continued his nefarious art come periodically to the Secret Service operatives.

Chief Hazen, therefore, was greatly pleased when on Tuesday he received a telegram from George R. Bagg, the operative in charge of the New-York office, that the man who had been sought for since 1879 was in custody, and that, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he was Emanuel Ninger, whose accomplice or "shover," Joseph Gilbert, was arrested last Saturday. Gilbert's arrest came through his trying to pass a pen-and-ink fac simile of a fifty-dollar United States note on a Cortlandt Street saloon. He betrayed Ninger and both men are in Ludlow Street Jail. Ninger, whose bail was set at $20,000 by Commissioner Shields, will have an examination on Saturday of next week.

Operative Bagg said yesterday that such pen imitations of paper money were rare. There were such forgeries of Bank of England notes many years ago, and also forgeries of Irish banknotes, but the task of the malefactors was generally unprofitable because of the time required to sketch out each note. This was due to the tax on the eyesight in the finer work. Ninger, the operative said, was a genius in his way, and his faculty of imitation was wonderful.

"Here," he said, handing to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what appeared to be two perfect and genuine twenty-dollar United States notes, with a Hamilton vignette and check letter D, "is what Ninger can do. Of course, if you were told that they were forged, you would soon detect blurs and faults, especially in shading, but what man in the hurry of business would suspect them?

"Now, all that Ninger had to make those notes was parchment paper, green, black, blue, and carmine fluid inks, a very fine steel pen, and a brush. No, he did not use a magnifying glass. There are some blurs, it is true, and they come of using fluid inks; the Government uses printing inks. The counterfeiter, as you see, has with his pen not only reproduced the body of the note, but the red Treasury stamp and the fibre marks. His work is as fine as engraving until you put a magnifying glass over it. Then it falls to pieces.

"Ninger has, with his pen, made forgeries not only of this twenty-dollar note, but of ten-dollar notes, Sheridan vignette; fifty-dollar Franklin, and hundred-dollar Farragut. The twenty-dollar note required the least time. The man could not do this pen engraving for more than two or three hours a day, so that it took him at least ten days to make one of these notes. It required more time, about a fortnight, to make the other notes.

"These counterfeits are very dangerous, and it is fortunate that they cannot be produced more than one in a fortnight, or about twenty-five in a year. One of the notes you see was received unchallenged for deposit in a bank in this city.

"Ninger has an uneventful history. He came from Germany twenty years ago and went to Flagtown, N. J., where he was arrested, and bought a farm of three or four acres. He was married there, and now has four children, the youngest three years old, and the oldest twelve. Ninger had always an artistic bent, and when he was a grocer's clerk learned crayon drawing. In New-Jersey he did some sign painting, and farmed a little in the Summer.

"In his confession he says that he came to take up forgery 'because he thought he could do the work nicely.' He certainly never gained more than $2,000 a year by counterfeiting, but he and his family did not need much money, and Ninger's fortune, including his farm, amounts to about $5,000.

"Quite recently from six to eight of his notes were passed. He always disposed of them in New-York, and his favorite district for 'laying down' was the central east side.

"His neighbors were not suspicious of him because he did no work of any account, as he made them believe that he was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war, and received a pension. At his house we found inks and other materials which will help to convict him if he retracts his confession. We found no pen counterfeits.

"His wife, who is an untidy German woman, and his children appeared to have been ill cared for, as they had barely enough clothes to wear. The woman declared that her husband kept his criminal occupation a secret from her, and that when he brought money to the house, he said he had made it by speculating in New-York. I doubt this, because when I and other operatives were searching the house, she went to the cellar and afterward we found up stairs in a flour barrel two one-thousand-dollar Government bonds and $970. All of Ninger's children have the artistic instincts of their father, and one of them, a girl, sketches quite well."

MR. REYNOLDS NOT DISTURBED.

Does Not Retract Statements for Which School Board Threatens Discipline.

James B. Reynolds, head of the University Settlement at 26 Delancey Street and a School Trustee in the Tenth Ward, who charges that many teachers in this city are incompetent and have gotten their places through the influence of Trustees, is not alarmed at the prospect of being disciplined by the School Board.

Mr. Reynolds had said that he knew of a teacher who could not write a sentence without making as many mistakes as there were words in the sentence and that he could cite ten instances where favoritism was shown in appointments. When called before the board he refused to specify these cases.

"Why should I?" said Mr. Reynolds, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "The complaints would simply be whitewashed and no good done. When Mr. Jasper and the board recognize the two complaints I have already sent in, I may be ready to furnish them some more names. The complaint made against Miss Estelle Weisman last June for falsifying in regard to her habitual tardiness received no recognition from Mr. Jasper, until weeks afterward, and then I was not informed of the result.

"At our request she resigned, but shortly afterward got a school in another ward."

"Did she have influence of the Trustees behind her?"

"She must have had, for they all knew of her dismissal."

An Incident of Pioneer Days.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Jesse Lilly, with his wife, Hannah Gloyd, made the journey from Ashfield, Mass., to Dover, Ohio, in the Spring of 1815, being six weeks on the way. While coming an ox died, so the faithful cow was substituted, and thus the trip was completed. Mrs. Lilly possessed wonderful self-reliance. On one occasion, while her husband was away for the night, she heard the wolves howling near, and, fearful lest they pay her humble home a visit, where blankets did duty for doors and windows, she set to work to protect herself and children. She took a chest which had been used as a wagon seat to the unfloored loft, where it just reached from one joist to another. In it she placed her two oldest children, and, with her baby on her lap, she sat beside them through the night.

EFFORTS TO SAVE THE DEER.

The Need of Legislation to Prevent Hounding and Jacking.

Madison Grant, who is Chairman of the special committee of the Boone and Crockett Club, which has been trying to get a bill passed through the Legislature to abolish the hounding and jacking of deer in this State, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I drafted a bill last year which prohibited hounding and jacking in New-York State. As Chairman of a committee of the Boone and Crockett Club, Elihu Root and C. Grant La Farge being the other two members, I pressed this bill forward. It failed by only a few votes in the Assembly.

"The need for this legislation was so great this year that Senator Malby, representing St. Lawrence County, where hounding has not been allowed for many years, introduced the bill in the Senate and pushed it with great vigor. It was finally reported by the Senate committee with amendments allowing hounding for the first two weeks in October each year.

"Senator Malby had the bill restored to its original form by a majority so large as to leave no doubt of its final passage. Legislation of the same tenor was introduced in the Assembly by William Carey Sanger and reported with amendments similar to those in the Senate.

"Gov. Morton, in his annual message, recommended that hounding and jacking be stopped and the State Fish and Game Commission, after an extremely careful investigation, reported that fully 5,000 deer had been killed in the Adirondacks last season. This commission urged the immediate need of legislative action to protect the game from extermination.

"These bills are opposed only by the hotel keepers and a few of the guides who are so short-sighted as not to see that the extermination of the deer means ultimate ruin to themselves. Any measure, like the Sanger bill as now amended, which permits hounding for two weeks, is practically useless, because it tolerates the presence of hounds in the North Woods. It is impossible to enforce a law against hounding so long as hounds may be legally kept for this purpose, as they will be inevitably run out of season.

"The total prohibition of hounding in all Northern States where deer still exist has been found absolutely necessary to prevent the extermination of the game. This statement is also true of the Eastern provinces of Canada, as well as of Newfoundland, and the Ontario Game Commission, where there has not hitherto been a law against hounding, has reported in favor of such a law if any deer are to be left in that province."

The meaning of the expression "hounding" is sufficiently clear to non-hunting persons. The expression "jacking" as applied to deer hunting means to hunt the deer with a light in a boat at night, and shoot at the game as it comes down to the water's brink, attracted by the glare. It is generally supposed that two deer are wounded and die in the woods for one successfully shot and bagged by this method.

NO ABATEMENT OF ALASKA RUSH.

A Thousand Men Leave for the Gold Field—Draining Sitka's Lake.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 2.—There is no abatement in the rush to Alaska; on the contrary, the exodus is on the increase, and by Saturday no less than fifteen vessels, big and little, with a passenger list of fully 1,000 men, and freight and supplies in proportion, will have sailed from this port for the golden fields to the north.

Mail advices from Alaska received yesterday state that the Government mail carrier, "Jimmie" Jackson, who left Seattle early in the Winter with mail for the Yukon, has probably met the fate of two newspaper men—Hodge and McNeils—whom he deserted and left to perish. When last seen he was off the trail, and cold and hunger had apparently unbalanced his mind. His two Indian companions he had also left behind, and he had thrown away much mail matter.

Another bit of news from Alaska is that the great ice-bound region is being made aware of Prof. Andrea's proposed aerial trip to the north pole, and that the natives from Point Barrow to Greenland are looking forward with keen interest to his appearance. The Pacific Geographical Society has in hand the disseminating of the news, and letters have been sent out by the commercial companies doing business in Arctic Alaska, with the request that the information be imparted to all accessible natives that Prof. Andrea will start from Spitzbergen some time in July next, and expects to land somewhere to the westward of the north pole.

Advices by the steamer Willapa, which arrived in port from the north yesterday, say that enterprising Sitkans intend to drain a lake back of that town and to gather by the wagon load the gold bullion and dust that for years has been brought down and accumulated in the bed of the lake by glaciers. The tunnel will not be extraordinarily long—only about 1,000 feet—and it will run water from the lake, whose bottom is believed to be paved with gold to a great depth. The feeders of the lake are believed to have been ancient glaciers, which, in their slow process of travel, have ground up the mountains into debris and deposited precious metal along with sediment in the lake bottom. Claims have already been taken up, and preparations for unlocking the secrets of glacier and lake are to be pushed forward.

FOR A WORKINGMAN'S MODEL CLUB.

William F. Cochran of Yonkers Offers a $100,000 Building.

YONKERS, April 2.—William F. Cochran has offered to build a new home for Hollywood Inn on his property at South Broadway and Hudson Street, to cost $100,000. The condition is that the Trustees shall secure for the next three years annual subscriptions of $3,000 for running expenses.

Hollywood Inn is the workingman's club of the city. It was started in 1894. The average attendance is now 5,000 a month.

The proposed building will be 40 feet wide and 100 feet deep, having five stories and basement. It will contain a kitchen, lavatory, baths, bowling alleys, billiard room, reading room, smoking room, circulating library, lunchroom, clubroom, gymnasium, hall with gallery, seating 600 persons; boardroom, and game rooms.

Mr. Cochran is one of Yonkers's most philanthropic men. He and his wife have given the city a hospital which is one of the finest along the Hudson and St. Andrew's Memorial Church and paid off a debt of some $50,000 on St. John's Episcopal Church. Their donations to the city are probably over half a million dollars.

Young Eilpern May Be Insane.

Sixteen-year-old Jacob Eilpern, arraigned in Essex Market Court Wednesday, on a charge of assaulting his mother, was committed to Bellevue Hospital by Magistrate Cornell yesterday, in order that his sanity may be inquired into. The lad made an eloquent plea in his own behalf. He admitted that he may have been wayward, but scoffed at the idea of insanity. His life at home, he added, was miserable. Samuel E. Eilpern testified that he considered his son insane. One reason was because the lad wanted to become a lawyer.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A CHARMING RETREAT

has just been fitted up for your delectation on our first floor.

It is finished in East India veranda fashion—the open sides railed with sticks of bamboo, and the ceiling and back of the room lined with matting. A divan piled with bright-colored cushions, lazy-looking rattan chairs, and potted plants in abundance make the nook one of the pleasantest resting-places ever contrived.

It may give you an idea for your Summer veranda parlor.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Among the best-known breweries in New-York City is that of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company in Park Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets. Chemists have declared that its beers are pure, and its brands of "Wiener," "Lager Beer," and "Special Dark Brew" are favorites with thousands of beer drinkers throughout the city. The company has a very large family trade through its bottling department. Every detail of this trade, from the bottling of the beer to its delivery receives careful attention from the company.

—The carpenters belonging to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters who are employed on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, went on strike yesterday to enforce the union scale of wages, which is $3.50 for an eight-hour work day. They said they had been promised $3.50, but got only $18 a week. These brotherhood carpenters are not represented in the Board of Walking Delegates, and no sympathetic strikes were ordered.

—The Pass festival of the St. Nicholas Society will be celebrated by a dinner at Delmonico's Easter Monday at 7 o'clock P. M., under the charge of the Stewards of the society. The speakers will be Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, Park Commissioner William A. Stiles, James W. Alexander, Fordham Morris, Frederic J. de Peyster, and John Kendrick Bangs. Edward King, President of the society, will preside.

—The Cunard Line yesterday made formal application for the lease of two of the new piers which the Dock Department intends to construct on the North River in the vicinity of West Eleventh Street. The application was filed by the Dock Commissioners pending the passage of such bills at Albany as would make it possible for the board to grant leases on the property.

—Cornelius V. Banta, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, after forty-eight years' of faithful service in that institution, has been retired, at his own request, from the duties of the office, and Joseph W. Harriman, assistant cashier, has been appointed cashier in his place.

—An evangelistic meeting for boys and girls will be held in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. An address will be given by the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., and a service of song conducted by Prof. and Mrs. Lowe.

—Isabel Coe, wife of Manager Frank McKee of Hoyt's Theatre, will play a leading part in "His Absent Boy," which will reopen the Garden Theatre on Monday. The play is new, being done in Washington, where it has been well received.

—The Cabaret du Neant, in the Casino Chambers, will entertain a distinguished gathering this afternoon. The Faculties and students of all the hospitals in the city have accepted the invitation of Canary & Leiderer to be present.

—The examination of Jerome B. Melville, the Fourteenth Street money lender who was arrested several days ago charged with usury, was concluded yesterday before Magistrate Wentworth, and resulted in the defendant's discharge.

—An exhibition drill of the First Battalion of the Park police will take place on the Mall in Central Park Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The drill is preparatory to the annual parade of the force to be held in May.

—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has granted commissions to Edward Duffy as Lieutenant Colonel and Alfred H. Abeel as Battalion Adjutant of the sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York.

Brooklyn.

—William Grickaitis, whose skull was fractured Monday at 40 South Fifth Street during a fight, died in the Eastern District Hospital yesterday. Mrs. Mary Olsen, who is alleged to have pushed Grickaitis down stairs, was arraigned before Justice Goetting and held in $1,000 bail.

—Jacob Bissell of 919 Flushing Avenue, Anthony Khumm of 64 Scholes Street, George Lewis of 38 Maujer Street, Robert Noder of 38 Maujer Street, and Henry Schneider of 136 Boerum Street were each fined $25 by Justice Walsh yesterday for dealing in policy slips.

—Work was begun yesterday on the concrete foundations for the pillars of the Kings County Elevated Road to connect with the Brighton Beach Road at Fulton Street and Franklin Avenue. It is expected that the new road will be ready for use on June 1.

—William E. De Nyse, twenty-eight years old, a truckman, of 663 Flushing Avenue was committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail on the charge of bigamy. The complainant is Anna Maria Gauer De Nyse, who was married to him Feb. 2.

—The stockholders of the Brooklyn Traction, the Atlantic Avenue, and the Nassau Electric Railroad Companies will hold formal meetings to-morrow to ratify the lease to the Nassau company.

—Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court yesterday issued a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the Commissioners of Charities to reinstate William Nuttall as a laborer in that department.

—The woman who died in a De Kalb Avenue car Wednesday night was yesterday identified as Wilhelmena Stohlman, fifty-five years old, of 305 Carlton Avenue. Heart disease was the cause of death.

—Lizzie Hanley, forty-five years old, of 87 Troy Avenue attempted to commit suicide yesterday while temporarily insane by taking paris green. She was removed to St. John's Hospital.

—Patrolmen Julius Hallman, William Quigley, Thomas Folan, and Peter J. McAvoy of the abolished Central Office squad, were yesterday retired. They will be placed on the pension roll.

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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WEIGHS BUSINESS NEEDS

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON PENDING BILLS.

Resolutions Adopted Against the Measures to Prevent Combinations of Capital in Trade Undertakings—F. B. Thurber's Views on the Subject—Report Against the Amendments to the Customs Administrative Law Accepted.

Resolutions against the bills pending at Albany to prevent combinations of capital in business undertakings were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. They were as follows:

Whereas, One of the chief requisites at the present time in the business world is confidence which will justify the investment of capital in industrial enterprises and give employment to labor,

Resolved, That every legislative measure which tends to alarm capital, however well meant to subserve the public interest, is calculated to defeat the object in view—the greatest good of the greatest number; and, in the present hesitating condition of trade and commerce, any measure calculated to enhance the natural timidity of investors is to be deprecated.

Resolved, That the measures now pending in the Legislature of this State, known as the Attorney General's bills, Assembly Nos. 1,116 and 1,117, and Senate Nos. 698 and 699, are calculated, we fear, to prevent the employment of capital in a co-operative way and tend to drive business to other adjacent States; that the proposed legislation would seem to be unnecessary is shown by the fact that prices of transportation and commodities are reasonable and the returns to capital were never so low.

F. B. Thurber, who presented the resolutions, said he offered them because business needed every possible encouragement, and because legislation calculated in any way to impede it was to be deplored. He said:

When rates for transportation and the profits of corporations were double what they are at the present time, I feared the public would be oppressed by combinations of capital and stood up fearlessly for public rights. Now, with a large portion of investors bankrupt and the rest fearing to invest, I appeal to the common interest to sustain what is reasonable.

Within three years a third of our railroads have been forced into bankruptcy, and 100,000 men have been directly, and 1,000,000 indirectly, thrown out of employment. Every industry has been directly or indirectly affected by this industrial depression, for on an average the purchasing power of five persons depends upon the employment of every worker. It is a time when every good citizen should try and help build up, not break down, confidence, and I trust this Chamber will adopt these resolutions unanimously as an indication of business opinion and common sense, as opposed to political partisanship or political jingoism.

I do not decry politics; they are a necessary factor in society, but I try to found my opinions of public measures on the common-law principle of what is reasonable, and what is reasonable in the end will be for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote, and a report against the proposed amendments to the customs administrative law was also adopted. It condemned the amendments as harsh, oppressive, and, in one instance at least, impracticable.

The first proposed amendment provides that if the appraised value of any article of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, shall exceed the value declared in the entry, there shall be levied, in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, an additional duty of 1 per cent. of the total appraised value thereof for each 1 per cent. that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry.

The effect of this amendment, the report said, would be to punish any importer who might succeed in buying his goods 2 or 3 per cent. cheaper than his competitors.

"Heretofore the law," says the report, "has always allowed for an honest difference of opinion as to value between the appraising officers and the importer, making such difference 10 per cent. before any fine or penalty could accrue, and, in the opinion of your committee, as well as of the importers, some latitude should be allowed, not less than 6 per cent. Hence, your committee recommends that after the words 'shall exceed' there shall be added 'by 6 per cent.,' so that it will read 'shall exceed by 6 per cent. the value declared in the entry.'"

The committee also opposed the proposed amendment making it necessary for an importer to affix a sample of his goods to the protest when filed with the Collector, protesting against his excessive exaction of duties. The further amendment compelling the importer to pay a fee of $2 with each protest the report declared unfair and unjust.

It is proposed to amend Section 15 of the act by making the decisions of the General Appraisers final on the question of fact, and allowing the importer to appeal to the courts only on questions of law, whereas now the importer has the right to appeal on both questions.

This proposed amendment, as well as the others, was opposed by the committee, consisting of Francis B. Thurber, James McCreery, and Stephen W. Carey. The report was accepted by the Chamber, and ordered to be sent to the members of both branches of Congress. The following resolution was offered by Louis Windmüller:

Whereas, rates of freight by various trunk lines are cheaper to other ports than to New-York; and

Whereas, the material interests of this port suffer in consequence,

Be it resolved, That this Chamber hereby protests against a continuance of such discrimination. That the matter be referred to the proper committee to investigate the question and report to this Chamber what steps, if any, should be taken to remedy the evil.

There was some discussion over the disposition of this matter. Mr. Windmüller had offered the resolution in his individual capacity, saying that he had been unable to assemble a quorum of the Committee on Internal Trade, to which the subject had been referred. Several members thought that since the Produce Exchange had taken up this matter it might be safely left to carry it through. The Committee on Internal Trade will deal with the resolution.

The Chamber, on motion of Mr. Thurber, expressed its approval of Senator Frye's bill creating another member of the President's Cabinet, to be known as the Commissioner of Commerce and Manufactures.

On a motion by Mr. Windmüller, the Chamber expressed its approval of Senator Higbie's bill providing for State aid for the construction and maintenance of good roads. This bill is draughted on the same lines as have been found effective in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-Jersey.

James G. Cannon, John Claflin, and William E. Dodge were appointed a committee to prepare a ticket for the annual election of the Chamber, May 7.

MADE PORT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The Iona Dismantled, but Captain and Crew Were Plucky.

After numerous perilous experiences and many vexing trials, seven sturdy sailormen of the type which go down to the sea in schooners, brought into port yesterday, under jury rig, a vessel that was dismantled in a Hatteras hurricane weeks ago, and which afterward met with a series of gales and inclement weather which prevented the crippled vessel from making port until yesterday.

The seaworn craft is the Nova Scotia schooner Iona, of 196 tons burden, formerly two masted, but now showing only two stumps of spars. The vessel is under the command of Capt. Mosher, and brings a cargo of logwood and coffee consigned to W. E. Crocker & Co. of this city.

The Iona sailed from Port au Prince, Haiti, on Feb. 21, and made her way to the latitude of Cape Hatteras without experiencing anything unusual in the way of weather. But there she fell in with a northwest hurrican, which carried away her masts and rendered the craft wholly unmanageable.

For five days the helpless wreck was driven before the gale. At last the storm abated, and by great effort the decks were freed from the wreckage. The crew made shift to lash a broken spar on the stump of the foremast in place of the gaff, and when the jury gaff had been secured, a spare sail was got up from the sail locker and bent.

The Iona was blown off shore many times by the adverse gales of last month, twice nearly as far as Bermuda. Capt. Mosher sighted the Long Island shore between Fire Island and Shinnecock Lights Wednesday afternoon, where he was taken in tow by the coal-towing steamer Lebanon and brought to Sandy Hook, where the tug Robert Haddon was engaged to tow her to the city.

ELEVATED TRAINS ON THE BRIDGE.

Mayor Wurster Claims Credit for Suggesting the Idea.

Mayor Wurster made a statement yesterday favoring the general proposition to run elevated railroad cars across the bridge. He said:

"I am in favor of the general idea. I said in a speech three or four months ago that what Brooklyn wanted was real rapid transit with New-York, and I did not see why in this almost twentieth century our elevated trains could not go over the bridge to New-York without passengers being obliged to stop and go up and down stairs to change to the bridge cars. It seems to me our elevated cars should be able to go across the bridge without any stop and land people in New-York. Mr. Uhlmann told me that reading my remarks in the newspapers put the idea in his mind. I repeat, I am favorable to the general idea. Whether I favor this particular plan I can't say, as I haven't had an opportunity to consider it carefully."

President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad reiterated with emphasis yesterday that his proposition to run cars over the bridge without extra fare was bona fide, in spite of the contention that it was not.

"We are willing to pay whatever the Bridge Trustees and those in power ask and think is proper," he said. "We believe we can afford to do so. We have not officially asked the elevated roads in New-York to co-operate with us, though we should like to have them do so. It would be a benefit to them, for everything that benefits Brooklyn benefits New-York."

Mr. Uhlmann said the mechanical difficulties would be unimportant. There would be no trouble in grading the tracks of the elevated road so the trains could reach the bridge.

Receiver for J. W. Mason & Co.

Henry C. Wilcox has been appointed by Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court as receiver of all the assets of J. W. Mason & Co., manufacturers of chairs, furniture, &c. at 375 Pearl Street, 392 to 396 Madison Street, 287 Monroe Street, and at Hunter, N. Y., in a suit brought by Joel S. Mason and Charles A. Flammer, as executors of the estate of Col. Joel W. Mason, who died in July, 1894, against the surviving partners, John Dawson and John T. Smith, in order to settle up the business. The firm is perfectly solvent. The inventory of Jan. 1, 1896, showed assets of $178,428, and liabilities, $16,881, and since then the liabilities have been reduced to $700, on March 17. When Col. Mason died the liabilities were $65,372. The executors applied for a receiver in January, but the motion was then denied by Justice Beekman, with leave to renew should there be any unreasonable delay in winding up the affairs. Negotiations for a sale of the business for $77,000 recently fell through. Col. Mason established the business in 1843.

New Cashier of Merchants' Bank.

Joseph W. Harriman was appointed cashier of the Merchants' National Bank yesterday, to succeed Cornelius V. Banta, whose assistant Mr. Harriman had been. Mr. Banta has been retired, at his own request. He served the bank for forty-eight years.

BERMUDA CASE OPENED

FIVE MEN ON TRIAL FOR HIGH MISDEMEANOR.

The Government Charges Benjamin Guerra, Bernardo J. Bueno, and Others with Violating the Neutrality Laws in Aiding a Filibustering Expedition to Cuba—William M. Ivins Declares that There Is No Cuban Junta.

The case of the Government against Bernardo J. Bueno, Capt. Samuel Hughes, John D. Hart, Capt. Lawrence Brabazon, and Benjamin Guerra, charged with having violated the neutrality laws by aiding and abetting an alleged Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamship Bermuda, was opened yesterday morning in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Brown and a jury.

In his address to the jurymen, Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman said:

If we were not citizens of the United States, some, if not all, of us might be glad to take part in a military expedition which would aid the Cuban insurgents who are to-day fighting against the tyrannical laws of Spain, but the revised statutes forbid our doing so, and make our aiding or abetting such an expedition a high misdemeanor. That is what the accused are charged with, taking up arms against a foreign power, the Kingdom of Spain, with which the United States are now at peace.

Mr. Hinman said that the Bermuda expedition was but a continuation of the Hawkins expedition; that the same persons, at the head of whom was Gen. Garcia, had been interested in both; that John D. Hart had purchased the Bermuda, and that the checks with which the purchase had been made were signed by Benjamin Guerra of the Cuban Junta.

William M. Ivins, who appeared for the accused, interrupted Mr. Hinman and said: "I wish to distinctly state that we do not acknowledge the existence of a Cuban Junta. It exists only in the imagination of the District Attorney's office."

"And in the newspapers," said Mr. Hinman.

Augustus E. Outerbridge, the first witness, said the Bermuda was sold, through him, to Thomas A. Thompson, by the Quebec Steamship Company. A check for $5,000 and one for over $25,000 were given to him by Mr. Walsh of Bennett, Walsh & Co.

William S. Walsh said he had conducted the negotiations with Mr. Outerbridge at the instance of John D. Hart, paying $25,500 for the vessel. The first payment was made about Feb. 14. He received the first check, for $5,000, from Benjamin Guerra, by whom it was signed.

Mr. Ivins objected to Mr. Hinman's method of asking questions, saying: "Mr. Hinman is fishing, your Honor. He doesn't know what he is trying to find out."

Mr. Walsh said he made out the receipt for the five-thousand-dollar check to Edward Frau at the request of Mr. Guerra. He received, on Feb. 17, in final payment for the Bermuda, two checks and a note. One check, for $17,000, was signed by Mr. Guerra, the other check and note by Mr. Hart.

George E. Murray, Inspector of Combustibles in the Fire Department, told of finding six boxes of dynamite and other explosives on the lighter J. S. T. Stranahan. Mr. Ivins and Col. Emmet E. Olcott objected to this testimony, but it was allowed. On cross-examination Mr. Murray said he did not know the destination of the explosives. The cartridges were in shape for blasting purposes, not for use in guns.

The prosecution introduced the proclamation of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, but Mr. Ivins objected, saying: "I do not think it proper for the President of the United States, with or without his consent, to make a party to the very peculiar proceedings of the District Attorney in this case, as we shall show later on."

Judge Brown allowed the reading of the proclamation.

Edward A. Mahnken, a Customs Inspector, told of having found explosives on the Stranahan. His report was offered in evidence, but Mr. Ivins objected, saying that the Attorney General had rebuked the District Attorney for the seizure of the Stranahan by restoring the cargo to the owners.

"Read the statutes," said Mr. Hinman.

"Read the statutes!" exclaimed Mr. Ivins. "Why, I read them before you were born."

Basilio del Villa, a Spaniard, was next called to the stand. The prosecution wanted José Balzels to act as interpreter. Mr. Ivins objected, and Balzels admitted that he is a Spaniard and in sympathy with the Spanish cause against Cuba. The matter was compromised by the acceptance of Felix A. Fuentes, a Cuban, to act as a check upon Balzels. Del Villa said he had offered his services to Gen. Garcia at 66 Broadway, and he was finally enrolled to go on some expedition. He signed a paper, but did not know its contents. He was paid $5 a week for two weeks.

The opposing counsel here had a wrangle, Mr. Ivins declaring that the District Attorney had arrested 150 men when he had warrants for only six. This statement was declared by the prosecution to be false.

Del Villa told of going aboard the Hawkins on Jan. 23 or 24 in Harlem. He told of the loss of the Hawkins at sea. He was on the stand when the court adjourned until Monday.

Counterfeiters' Cave Found.

WHITE PIGEON, Mich., April 2.—On an island in the St. Joseph River, between Bristol, Ind., and Mottville, Mich., a cave has been discovered which has been used by counterfeiters. There are several chambers or apartments in the cave, all well supplied with apparatus for the manufacture of counterfeit money. Coin of several denominations in all stages of manufacture have been brought to light. The discovery was made by section men on the railroad, finding a wire which was undoubtedly used as a signal wire by the counterfeiters. United States officials are now investigating.

ADELBERT H. STEELE RESIGNS.

Gives Up His Place as Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

Adelbert H. Steele has resigned as Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, a place that carries a salary with it of $6,000 a year.

The story is that there has been warfare for some weeks between Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, and his deputy, and that finally Mr. Steele determined to give up the place. His resignation was handed in Tuesday. It was to take effect immediately. The news was guarded as a secret until yesterday. Then Gen. Collis was pleased to say, in reply to a question about the matter: "Yes, he has resigned."

Gen. Collis was asked if he had selected Mr. Steele's successor. He said he had not. He said also that he was too busy to talk about the matter.

Mr. Steele's letter of resignation could not be obtained. It is known that before he sent this letter to Gen. Collis he had a conference with Mayor Strong, and the Mayor approved of the tone of the communication. The Mayor would not discuss the matter in any way yesterday.

Mr. Steele had another conference with Col. Strong yesterday, and some of the politicians think the Mayor is not altogether pleased with the turn affairs have taken in the Department of Public Works. It is reported that Mr. Steele may get another place.

The story is that when William Brookfield insisted that the Mayor should accept his resignation as Commissioner of Public Works in November, the Mayor wanted to appoint Mr. Steele to succeed him, and leave Gen. Collis as deputy. Mr. Brookfield, however, told the Mayor that Gen. Collis had accepted the place of Deputy Commissioner with the understanding that if Mr. Brookfield resigned he would recommend Gen. Collis as his successor. The matter was then arranged so that Gen. Collis was made Commissioner and Mr. Steele was appointed deputy. Since then, it is said, there has been a great clash of authority in the department.

The Commissioner and his deputy at times were hardly on speaking terms. Gen. Collis would brook no interference, or what he regarded as interference, in the management of the department, and he and Mr. Steele could not agree. They were both anti-Platt or Brookfield Republicans, but that bond was not sufficient to enable them to get along together.

There are rumors about the City Hall that there is trouble among officials appointed by Mayor Strong in other departments. In one department, with offices up town, it is certain that if its head saw fit to resign the Mayor would not beg him to stay.

RIDING HABIT ATTRACTED BOYS.

Miss Cahill, Former Tennis Champion, Complainant Before Mr. Roosevelt.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday heard the charges of neglect of duty preferred against Patrolman John J. McGreevy by Miss Mabel E. Cahill of 307 East Sixty-second Street. Miss Cahill alleges that the officer had been negligent in his duty of protecting her from the insults of small boys. Miss Cahill is a professional rider, but was formerly the lady amateur lawn tennis player. The Commissioner gave orders that she should not be molested in future.

Miss Cahill told the Commissioner that she had been assaulted and harassed four or five times. On one occasion a man, she said, threw a snowball at her derby hat. When she complained to the Sergeant at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station she was told that it was not their affair, but her own business.

In addition, she claimed that on March 20, while going home from a riding academy, she was attacked near her home. She wore a riding habit and a derby hat. A boy, she averred, threw a potato at her. She caught the boy and was at once thrown down by a crowd of disorderly lads, who tore her clothing. They threw stones at her. After Officer McGreevy refused to protect her she took refuge in a store on Third Avenue. Witnesses testified to the truth of her assertions.

Mr. Roosevelt said the testimony did not speak well for the condition of the precinct.

Samuel Gombetsky said Miss Cahill always had a crowd of children at her heels because she wore a kind of "circus dress." Miss Cahill said she wore an ordinary riding costume.

McGreevy denied the charges. His witnesses said the boys called her a new woman. He added that Miss Cahill had threatened him, and that she wore a striking costume.

To Honor Horace Mann's Memory.

Representatives of local educational societies and colleges met yesterday at the New-York University to arrange for a memorial meeting to be held on May 4, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Mann. It is proposed to honor his memory by having a large assemblage on that day of all persons interested in education, and to have speeches made by the most prominent educators in the country.

President Hunter of the Normal College presided, and Dr. E. Richard acted as Secretary. Among others present were Dr. W. N. Barringer of Newark, N. J.; William C. Hess, P. F. Monteser of the School of Pedagogy, Dr. Matthew Elgas, President of the New-York Teachers' Association; J. F. Reigart of the Teachers College, and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams.

Severely Punished by Whitecaps.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., April 2.—Whitecaps went to the house of Laura Stout Tuesday night, and found Joshua Simms there. They called him out and asked him why he neglected his family and lived with the Stout woman. He had no good excuse, and the mob took him to a wood near by and hanged him to a tree. He begged for his life, and after he had been allowed to hang several minutes, he was cut down. He was then stripped, tied to a tree, and flogged in a frightful manner.

BONDS NOT ALL TAKEN UP

BIDS FOR ONLY $175,500 WORTH OF THIS CITY'S THREES.

The Controller Had Called for Proposals for $4,300,814—The Bond Issue by the Government May Have Affected the Result—Some, It Is Said, Think Increase in Debt and Proposed Expenditures Were Factors Considered.

When Controller Fitch opened the bids yesterday, in response to his call for proposals for $4,300,814 of consolidated stock of the City of New-York, bearing 3 per cent. interest, it was found there was a demand for but $175,500 worth.

Similar things have happened in relation to city bonds before, but not often. Usually the issues are in great demand at a good premium, and there have been many bidders. Evidently various causes contributed to prevent the success of yesterday offerings.

C. L. Tidaback of Ogdensburg, N. J., put in twelve bids, for $140,000, at prices ranging from $106.50 to $111.25, but he might just as well have put his bids in at par, and saved about $15,000 in premiums, so far as the competition was concerned. The official record of what bidding there was follows:

A. Galot, fire hydrant stock of 1925	$10,000	100.00
Loomis L. White & Co., either issue	20,000	100.00
F. White, additional Croton water stock of 1915	5,500	100.35
C. L. Tidaback, Ogdensburg, N. J.—		
For repaving streets and avenues, 1921	20,000	109.75
For new Third Avenue Bridge, 1921	20,000	109.75
For extension Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1921	10,000	109.75
For Harlem River Driveway, 1921	10,000	109.75
For new site for College City of New-York, 1915	15,000	107.25
For purchase of stock or plant for Street Cleaning Department, 1915	5,000	107.25
For change of grade, Damage Commission, 1910	5,000	105.75
For additional water stock, 1915	7,500	107.00
For additional Croton water stock, 1915	7,500	106.75
For dock bonds, 1926	20,000	111.25
For fire hydrant stock, 1925	2,500	110.75
For school house bonds, 1915	17,500	106.50
Total of bids	$175,500	

Controller Fitch was rather disappointed at the result, but he was not altogether surprised that all the bonds had not been taken. It was pointed out in the first place that the Government loan had absorbed the bank balances for the time being. Much of this money would otherwise have gone into city bonds. It was also stated that some persons were of the opinion that Trustees, executors, and others, whose funds have hitherto been invested in city securities, believed that the increase of the city debt in 1895, the proposed expenditure for rapid transit, and the diversion of part of the revenue from excise to the State, had operated for the time being against the popularity of the city's bonds. Controller Fitch said:

"It seems to me that it may become necessary for us to raise the rate of interest from 3 to 3½ per cent. This I consider extremely unfortunate, for up to the beginning of the year we have had no difficulty in disposing of all our bonds at 3 per cent."

The Controller was asked if he thought the passage of the Greater New-York bill had any effect on the city's stocks. He said that, in his opinion, it had not.

A financier said he believed the Government loan of $100,000,000 had much to do with the temporary failure to sell all the stocks offered by the city yesterday.

"Government bonds," he said, "on a 3½ per cent. basis, leave a better margin than city threes. Investors may also be chary until they see how the city is coming out on its many new projects. The Republican Legislature has schemes before it that will swallow at least $20,000,000. The city has to bear an enormous share of the expenditures of the State. Then, too, there has been an increase of $5,000,000 over 1895 in the running expenses of this city."

When Mayor Strong's attention was called to the bidding, he said that some of the prices offered were very good.

"I do not believe," said the Mayor, "that the city's credit will be in any way affected by the incident."

Exchange May Extend Privileges.

There was a report in Wall Street yesterday of a movement to adjust arbitrage relations between the New-York Stock Exchange and other Stock Exchanges of the country. One proposition is to charge members of other Exchanges 1-16 commission in exchange for similar privileges granted to members of the New-York Stock Exchange. It is also hoped that the plan may counteract bucket-shop trading. Arbitrage dealings have been discouraged heretofore by the Stock Exchange, for which reason the report was discredited. No sponsor appeared for it. It may have been put out to test present feeling, which is stronger than ever against bucket shops.

Atlantic Weather in April.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Naval Hydrographic Office has issued the following forecast for weather on the North Atlantic during April: Southwesterly and westerly winds, moderate to strong over the transatlantic steamship routes east of the 60th meridian; west of that meridian and along the United States coast, winds variable. North of 40° N., gales of short duration about once in six days. Ice on the Grand Banks as far south as 43° N. Fog on the Grand Banks and west of the 60th meridian increasing in frequency.

The F. & M.
Schaefer
Brewing Co.'s
Bock Beer
On Draught at All Customers.
Bottled at the Brewery
and Delivered Direct to Families.
Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

MORE FAVORABLE THAN EXPECTED.

President Howell Discusses the Report on the Bridge.

President James Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, referring to the report of the sub-committee of the Assembly which investigated the management of the bridge, said yesterday:

"Considering the circumstances and the conditions which the committee was expected to bring about, the report was far more favorable than I had anticipated it would be."

In regard to that portion of the report which stated that the price paid, $150,000, for the purchase of the land of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company was excessive, Mr. Howell said:

"The real facts of the case are entirely different. When the railroad company offered us the land for $150,000, we were mighty glad to take it, knowing that the effect of condemnation proceedings would be to give a much greater value. I'll prove that in a minute by showing the value of two pieces of property adjoining the city railroad plot, and which we had to acquire by condemnation proceedings.

"One was 17 High Street, which we paid $900 a front foot for. The other was 10 Sands Street, and cost us $2,000 a front foot. The railroad plot was 72 feet on Sands Street and 72 feet on High Street, and at this rate of valuation would have cost $216,000. So I consider that we have saved the City of Brooklyn $66,000. Why, I regarded it as one of the best day's work I had ever done.

"I never could understand why the railroad people did not claim something for the right they then possessed to run their tracks along the strip, but they didn't. Had we instituted condemnation proceedings, the road would undoubtedly been allowed a big lump sum for this loss, and the property might have cost us twice what we actually paid for it."

The Bridge Trustees are in favor of that portion of the report which recommends the abolishment of the office of Treasurer. They say the work could easily be done by one of the Trustees.

Circulation in March.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The circulation of all kinds of money in the United States decreased in the month of March $112,594, leaving the total circulation, $1,528,629,463, or $21.51 a head.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION
During the Spring and Summer Months
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.
The list of writers includes:
Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

THE HISTORICAL ROMANCE,
"Nor King Nor Country,"
BY GILBERT PARKER,
author of "Pierre and His People," and other fascinating tales of Northwest trappers and Indians, will be continued until April 6.
April
4—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
6—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
7—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
8—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
9—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
10—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
11—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
13—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
14—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
15—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
16—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
17—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
18—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
20—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
21—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.

FLURRY OVER TOBACCO

A TUMULT WHEN THE STOCK EXCHANGE OPENED.

Quotations at First Reported Anywhere from 91 to 95, but the First Hour They Touched 93-4, Wednesday's Closing Price—Discussion over Dividend Action—Arrests on Charge of Circulating False News About National Cigarette Co.

When the gavel fell for the opening of business at the Stock Exchange yesterday the Tobacco post was the centre of interest. There was a crush of brokers, who made an uproar which drowned all the other noises of the board room. The declaration of 2 per cent. cash dividend and 20 per cent. scrip by the Tobacco Company, after the close of business on Wednesday, had promised exciting speculation, in which brokers delight.

The din started as if everybody in the crowd wished to trade. First quotations could be had only with such difficulty that the messengers reported them at 91-95, meaning either or both prices, or anything between them. The reports confused the crowd, which was so large as to be unwieldy. One messenger on his way to report a purchase at 95 at the post, overheard a sale at 91 on the edge of the crowd.

When the first flurry ended and quotations became uniform, they took a downward turn. Within the first hour they touched 89¾, Wednesday's closing price. This price quieted dealings, and, while Tobacco held chief interest until afternoon, the volume of sales did not become extraordinary. For the entire day they reached less than 80,000 shares. Par for Tobacco is $50, so that the sales amounted to an equivalent of only one-half their apparent volume, according to the usual form of trading in one-hundred-dollar shares.

Wednesday's dividend action by the Directors furnished the chief topic of discussion down town. Opinions regarding it were variegated and picturesque. The failure of those who handled the stock to advance it on the dividend news disgusted the following which had rushed in to buy it around 95. Its return to Wednesday's price stirred the derision of the bears. Since no one was pleased, talk was heard of an investigation by the Exchange into the dividend action. Such talk became quite serious before the end of the day. Complications were discussed bearing on the right of the Directors to issue scrip which should take precedence of common stock.

Tobacco news was further enlivened by a report of indictments against James Middledith and John T. Kirby, charged with circulating false reports about the Tobacco Company's rival, the National Cigarette Company. The reports took form in a news slip sent among brokers Wednesday, that the National Cigarette Company had closed down. Such a report was calculated to help the manipulators of Tobacco stock by giving the impression that the rival company had been overcome. It did not have the effect that might have been expected on the Exchange; if anything, more than continued firmness in Tobacco was planned, and it stirred up the cigarette company. Complaint was made Wednesday afternoon, the Grand Jury at once found indictments, and the men were arrested and gave bail that evening. They renewed their bail, in $2,500 each, yesterday morning. Mr. Middledith is an operator, residing in Plainfield, N. J., and Mr. Kirby has an office at 95 Broad Street.

The two men issued the following statement yesterday:

Mr. Middledith and Mr. Kirby state that they are both entirely innocent of the charges preferred against them by the National Cigarette Company, as will be proved. The motive of the latter they prefer not to discuss just now. Mr. Kirby is a reputable exporter, and Mr. Middledith has been on the street for thirty years, where he is too well known for any one there to question his character. Neither was either party interested in any stock speculation.

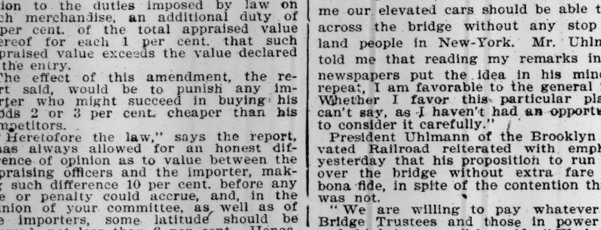
Although the indictments charge Mr. Middledith and Mr. Kirby with circulation of the false news, there is believed to be an intention to smoke out larger game. Intimations were heard of disclosures that would involve others in a scheme to serve speculation in Tobacco by false reports or any disreputable means. It is possible that to the Stock Exchange authorities may be furnished abundant material for an investigation of some importance, although this is not yet clear. The supplying of false information about a business to a newspaper, the offense charged in the indictments, is classed as a misdemeanor, for which the maximum penalty is one year's imprisonment, a fine of $500, or both.

The Times's Easter Poster.

From The Newspaper Maker, April 2.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has issued many notable posters, but it surpasses itself in the "Easter" poster issued this week, which is decidedly one of the most artistic and beautiful examples of design, coloring, and lithography extant.

It continues the mosaic idea which THE TIMES has made peculiarly its own in the matter of posters, and presents a dainty, refined female figure, robed in white, contemplating a field of Easter lilies. The background for the figure is a shaded turquois blue, all in mosaic work, and the whole poster, which is in five colors, is a superb example of the artistic perfection which modern lithography has reached. The poster was designed by THE TIMES's favorite artist in this line, De Yough, and that it will create a pleasurable rivalry among collectors of art posters for possession of copies is certain.



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SYNOPSIS.

John Enderby, a squire of Lincolnshire, is offered a knighthood by King Charles the First, while the latter is in Boston on business. Enderby refuses the honor, on the ground that he cannot afford to pay the fee contingent to its acceptance. The King is very angry, as the fee is the main thing involved, and is encouraged in his displeasure by Lord Rippingdale, an old enemy of Enderby's. Enderby persists in his refusal, and the King, thereupon confiscates his estate. On the way home Enderby is warned by a stilt-walker of the fens to keep away from the King that night. Enderby suspects a plot against the King, and, still loyal, raises a company and rides after him, arriving just in time to rescue the King and Lord Rippingdale from a band of thieves, who had attacked the party. Enderby rides away. The King, although mollified by Enderby's gallantry, declares that the knighthood must be accepted, and that then he will make Enderby a Baron. Enderby reaches Enderby House and describes his experiences to his daughter Felicity. She supports him in his position, but his son, Garrett Enderby, while avowing loyalty to his father, expresses dissatisfaction at the refusal of the barony. Soon Lord Rippingdale arrives with the Kings' troopers and sends in Sir John Mowbray as a messenger. The latter, an honorable young knight, seeing Enderby's daughter, urges him for her sake to accept the King's ultimatum. Enderby refuses both Mowbray and Rippingdale, and the latter prepares to storm the house. Garrett Enderby displays a flag of truce, and his father, overwhelmed at his son's disloyalty, surrenders. All are placed under arrest, but Sir John Mowbray privately aids Enderby and Felicity to escape.

PART IV.

Seven years went by before John Enderby saw his son again or set foot in Enderby House. Escaping to Holland on a night when everything was taken from him save his honor and his daughter, he had lived there with Mistress Felicity, taking service in the army of the country.

Outlaw as he was, his estates given over to his son, who now carried a knighthood bestowed by King Charles, he was still a loyal subject to the dynasty which had dishonored him. When the King was beheaded at Whitehall he mourned and lamented the miserable crime with the best of his countrymen.

It was about this time that he journeyed into France, and there he staid with his daughter two years. Mistress Falkingham, her aunt, was with her, and watched over her as carefully as when she was a child in Enderby House.

About this time, Cromwell, urged by solicitous friends of the outlaw, sent word to him to return to England that he might employ him in foreign service, if he did not care to serve in England itself. Cromwell's message was full of agreeable reflections upon his sufferings and upon the injustice that had been done to him by the late King. For his daughter's sake, who had never been entirely happy out of England, Enderby returned, and was received with marked consideration by Cromwell at Whitehall.

"Your son, Sir," said Cromwell, "hath been a follower of the man of sin. He was of those notorious people who cried out against the work of God's servants when Charles paid the penalty of his treason at Whitehall. Of late I have received news that he is of those sons of Belial who are intriguing to bring back the second Charles. Two days ago he was bidden to leave Enderby House. If he be found among those who join the Scotch army to fight for the Pretender, he shall bear the penalty of his offense."

"He has been ill advised, your Highness," said Enderby.

"He shall be advised better," was the stern reply. "We will have peace in England, and we will, by the help of the Lord's strong arm, rid this realm of these recalcitrant spirits. For you, Sir, you shall return to your estate at Enderby, and we will use you abroad as opportunity shall occur. Your son has taken to himself the title which the man of sin conferred upon you, to your undoing."

"Your Highness," replied Enderby, "I have but one desire, and that is peace. I have been outlawed from England so long, and my miseries have been so great, that I accept gladly what the justice of your Highness gives thus freely. But I must tell your Highness that I was no enemy of King Charles, and am no foe to his memory. The wrong was done by him to me, and not returned by me to him, and the issue is between our Maker and ourselves. But it is the pride of all Englishmen that England be well governed, and strong and important in the eyes of the nations; and all these things has your Honor achieved. I will serve my country honorably abroad, or rest peacefully here on my own estate, lifting no hand against your Highness, though I hold to the succession in the monarchy."

Cromwell looked at him steadily and frowningly for a minute, then presently, his face clearing, he said:

"Your words, detached from your character, Sir, would be traitorous; but as we stand, two gentlemen of England face to face, they seem to me like the words of an honest man, and I love honesty before all other things. Get to your home, Sir. You must not budge from it until I send for you. Then, as proof of your fidelity to the ruler of your country, you shall go on whatever mission I send you."

"Your Highness, I will do what seems my duty in the hour of your summons."

"You shall do the will of the Lord," answered the Protector, and, bowing a farewell, turned upon his heel.

Enderby looked after him a moment, then turned toward the door, and as he went out to mount his horse he muttered to himself:

"The will of the Lord as ordained by Oliver Cromwell—humph!"

Then he rode away up through Trafalgar Square, and into the Tottenham Court

He Rode Round Into the Courtyard and Called.

Road, and so on out into the shires until he came to Enderby House.

Outside all was as he had left it seven years before, though the hedges were not so well kept, and the grass longer before the house. An air of loneliness pervaded all the place. No one met him at the door. He rode round into the courtyard and called. A man servant came out. From him he learned that four of Cromwell's soldiers were quartered in the house, that all the old servants, save two, were gone, and that two days before his son had been expelled from the house by Cromwell's order. Inside the house there was less change. Boon companion of the boisterous cavaliers as his son had been, the young man's gay hours had been spent more away from Enderby House than in it.

When young Enderby was driven from his father's house by Cromwell he determined to join the Scotch army, which was expected to welcome Charles the Second from France. There he would be in contact with Lord Rippingdale and his Majesty. When Cromwell was driven from his place, great honors might await him. Hearing in London, however, that his father had returned, and was gone on to the estate, he turned his horse about and rode back again, traveling by night chiefly, and reached Enderby House four days after his father's arrival there.

He found his father seated alone at the dinner table. Swinging wide open the door of the dining room, he strode aggressively in.

The old man stood up in his place at the table and his eyes brightened expectantly when he saw his son, for his brain was quickened by the thought that perhaps, after all his wrongdoing, the boy had come back to stand by him a repentant prodigal. He was a man of warm and firm spirit, and now his breast heaved with his emotions. This boy had been the apple of his eye. Since the day of his birth he had looked for great things from him, and had seen in him the refined perpetuation of the sturdy race of the Enderbys. He counted himself but a rough sort of country gentleman, and the refined face of his son had suggested the country gentleman cast in a finer mold. He was about to speak kindly as of old, but the young man with cl

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION IN TOBACCO OVERSHADOWS THE GENERAL LIST.

The Scrip Dividend Criticised—Wide Fluctuations, with the Closing the Same as on Wednesday—Railway Issues Firm—Union Pacific in Demand—The Denver Dividend—Advance in Manhattan—Negotiation of Sterling Loans Reported.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Interest to-day centred in the speculation in Tobacco, the remainder of the list suffering neglect in consequence of the excitement in that stock. The declaration of the 20 per cent. scrip dividend did not create a good impression, being regarded as an attempt to influence the price of the stock rather than a desire to benefit the average stockholder. If, however, the aim of the speculative Directors was to force an advance upon which they could unload their recently acquired holdings, they missed the mark. In the first half hour 42,000 shares were traded in, but this really represented only 21,000 full shares, the par of the stock being $50. The holdings of the pool, therefore, could not have been materially reduced, even if all the transactions had been for its account, which was, of course, not the case. After the first half hour the price held in the neighborhood of 90, a figure which would not permit profitable liquidation. In the early flurry the stock sold at 95, but only for a small amount. The final price was 89¾, the same as yesterday. It was reported that an effort would be made in the courts to enjoin the payment of the dividend.

Outside of Tobacco the only stock in which 10,000 shares was done was Sugar; it moved within less than a point, and closed ⅛ lower, at 117⅝, on sales of 10,800 shares. The other industrials were without feature. In the railway list the Grangers were quiet and strong, and ended with fractional advances. London did very little, but showed a disposition to acquire Union Pacific for the first time in many months. The bill which it is thought the sub-committees of both houses of Congress are likely to agree upon is regarded as favorable to the company. It is contended that even on the comparatively small net earnings of the last fiscal year, which were $5,200,660, against $8,000,000 three years ago, the road under the plan can earn first charges and 4 per cent. on the contemplated preferred stock. There was holiday dullness in London; that Exchange will remain closed until next Tuesday. The Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Company met to-day and took no action on the dividend matter. The stock was neglected. The general list was extremely dull, but firm. Manhattan was in good demand, and closed ⅝ higher. The buying is based on the probability that the company will be permitted to build long-contemplated extensions and improvements.

The natural indisposition to undertake new ventures on the eve of a rather profound recess, was apparent to-day. What few railway returns came in were favorable. The advance in the price of Bessemer pig was regarded as the first evidence of the success of the new pool. The money market showed little change; the negotiation of several sterling loans was reported, and it was said that slightly higher rates would bring a considerable amount of foreign money to this centre. The bond market was quiet, but firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3½@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@7 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 8 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $119,979,519; balances, $8,907,038; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,185,926.

Money on call in London ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, ⅝@1-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68¼c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅛d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,255,156
Exports for same period	13,406,016
Net imports	
Net exports to date, 1895	$3,849,140
Net exports to date, 1894	17,920,669
	5,073,416

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days, $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium. Telegraphic, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were less active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. & N. P. 1st, t. r..2
Nor. Pac. & Mon. 1st, t. r.
Rome, W. & Og. con.1

DECLINED.

C., St. P. & M. 1st..1
Louis. & Nash. 1st, P. & A. 1st
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..1
St. L. & San Fran. con. 4s.....2
U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r..1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907	95	
4s, r., 1907	108¾	108¾
4s, r., 1925	109½	110½
4s, c., 1925	116¾	117
5s, r., 1904	116¾	117
5s, c., 1904	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s, 1897	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s, 1898	103	
Currency 6s, 1899	105½	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	107¾	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ½ to 51⅝; Erie first preferred ½, to 40; Illinois Central ½ to 97¾; Erie 3⅜, to 15½; New-York Central ⅜, to 98¾; Northern Pacific preferred ¼, to 12¾. St. Paul Pacific sold at 58½, and Reading at 35⅜. Canadian consols were unchanged for money at 109 13-16, and ⅛ higher for the account at 109 15-16.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £1,641,262 in the last week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability, which last week was 62.13 per cent., is now 59.24 per cent., against an advance from 65.79 per cent. to 65.95 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

LONDON, April 2.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £61,000. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 65c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 19c for checks.

PARIS, April 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 6,775,000f in gold and a decrease of 2,350,000f in silver.

BERLIN, April 2.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 40 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148½	148½	148½	148½	+ ½	147	150	120
Alton & Terre Haute	70	70	70	70	+1	59	60	100
American Cotton Oil	58	58	58	58		15	15¼	200
*American Sugar Refineries	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼		15¼	15¾	300
American Sugar Ref. pf	117¾	117¾	117	117¾		117¼	117¾	10,907
American Tobacco	100¾	101	100½	100¾	— ½	100	101	633
American Tobacco pf	95	95	89½	89¾	— ½	89¾	89¾	87,930
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	102	102	102	102		102	103	221
*A. T. & S. F. pf., when iss	16¾	16¾	16	16¼	— ½	16	16¼	1,878
Baltimore & Ohio	25	25	25	25	— ½	24½	25¼	100
Brooklyn R. T.	18	18	17¾	17¾		17¾	18¼	200
Canada Southern	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾		20¾	21	200
Chicago & Alton	40½	40½	40¼	40¼		49	49¼	10
Chicago Gas, t. r.	155	155	155	155		155	159	300
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	67⅝	68	67⅝	68		67⅝	68	630
Chicago & Northwestern	78¾	78¾	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛	77⅛	77⅝	4,480
Chicago & Northwestern pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼		103¼	103½	240
C., M. & St. Paul	140	140	140	140		140	142	100
C., M. & St. Paul pf	75⅜	75⅜	75¼	75½	+ ⅜	75½	76	5,179
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ¾	125½	126	135
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf	71½	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛	70½	75⅝	2,337
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	51	51	51	51	+ ¼	50	51	150
Colorado Fuel & Iron	2¼	2¼	2	2	— ¼	1¾	2	500
Consolidated Gas Company	27	27½	27	27½	— ¼	27	28	550
Delaware & Hudson	152	152	152	152	— 1	152	152½	140
Del., Lack. & West	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	— 1	126¾	127¾	133
Denver & Rio Grande	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛	16⅛	162	567
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	12½	12½	12½	12½		12½	13¼	50
Erie 1st pf	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛	18	18¼	1,200
Erie 2d pf	38	38	35	35		35	38	1
General Electric	23	23	23	23		38¼	39	3,685
Illinois Central	37¼	37¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼	36¾	36¾	15
Laclede Gas	94	96	94	96		24	25	1,100
Laclede Gas pf	28¾	28¾	27	27	— 1	94	96	100
Lake Shore	86	86	86	86	— 1	27¼	28	1,100
Long Island	144¼	144¼	144¼	146¼	+1	85	87	100
Louisville & Nashville	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¼		146	147½	20
Manhattan Beach	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾		81	84	44
Manhattan Con	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛	50½	53¾	4,602
*Metropolitan Traction	106¾	107⅝	106½	107⅝	+ ⅛	10	13	100
Michigan Central	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼	107½	108½	1,270
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	93	93	93	93	— 1	92¼	94	110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		11⅝	12	110
Missouri Pacific	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ½	26⅞	27½	320
*National Lead Co. pf	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛	23¾	24½	2,325
National Lead Co. pf	25½	25½	24½	24½	— ⅝	24½	25	68
New-York Central	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¼	86¼	87	105
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	74	74	74	74		95¾	96¼	800
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾		75	79	1
Norfolk & Western pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		31	32	8
North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼		1½	1⅝	150
Northern Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛	5⅜	6¼	150
Northern Pacific pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛	5¼	5½	25
Ontario & Western	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛	11⅞	12	1,323
Oregon S. L. & U. N	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼	14¼	14½	775
Pacific Mail	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜		14¼	14½	100
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	27	27	27	27		38⅜	38⅝	125
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		27	27¼	200
Southern Pacific	11	11	11	11½		27	27¼	1,190
Southern Railway pf	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾		11⅛	11¾	102
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29½	29⅝	29½	29½		11	11½	256
Union Pacific	29½	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅛	19	19¾	501
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7½	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛	29¼	29¾	1,405
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛	8	8¼	8,010
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛	4¾	4⅞	450
*United States Leather	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛	9⅛	9⅝	100
*United States Leather pf	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛	18	19	110
United States Rubber	62½	62½	61½	61⅝	— ¼	9	9¼	500
United States Rubber pf	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛	61¼	61⅝	1,110
Wabash pf	87	87	87	87	+ ½	27	27½	282
Western Union Telegraph	17⅞	18	17⅞	18		85	87	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie	84⅜	84⅜	83⅞	84	— ⅜	18	18¼	205
Wisconsin Central	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝		83¾	84½	610
	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼	9½	10	600
Total sales								100
*Unlisted.								151,571

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 5s	2,000	109¾		
	3,000	110		
At, Top & S F 4s, Trust Co certfs	1,000	79		
At., T. & S. F gen 4s, when issued	10,000	80½		
	5,000	79¾		
	2,000	80		
	10,000	79⅞		
	7,000	80		
At, T & S F adjt 4s, when issued	5,000	47¼		
	12,000	47¼		
	5,000	47⅞		
	19,000	47½		
At, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co certfs, 1st instalmt paid	18,000	26		
	10,000	25⅞		
	10,000	25½		
	22,000	26		
	5,000	26¼		
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	18,000	104½		
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	10,000	135		
Central of N J gen 5s, registered	2,000	114		
Cent Pac 6s, 1897	8,000	101¼		
Ches & Ohio con 5s	2,000	108		
C & O R & A Div 1st cons 4s	1,000	95½		
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	10,000	117¾		
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	6,000	100½		
Chi & East Ill 1st	500Sml.	112½		
Chi & Nor Pac 1st trust receipts	2,000	43¾		
	3,000	43¾		
	10,000	43¾		
	1,000	44¼		
	10 000	44½		
	52,000	44¾		
Chi & N W 25 year deb 5s	1,000c	106		
Chi & N W coup gold 7s	22 000	118		
Registered gold 7s	3,000	118		
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	9,000	103¾		
Chi, St P & M 1st 6s	4,000	126		
C, St P, M & O cons	20,000	125¾		
Cleve, L & W 1st	1,000	104¾		
Dul & Iron Range 1st 5s	5,000	103		
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st	2,000	96½		
Erie gen lien 3-4s	1,000	96		
Gal, Har's & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	7,000	92		
	8,000	91¾		
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	1,000	113		
Han & St Jo cons	2 000	115		
Iowa Central 1st 5s	8,000	95		
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	2,000	72½		
	1,000	72		
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	2 000	103		
L S & M So 2d coup	17,000	22⅞		
	20,000	23		
Louisville & Nashville, Pens & At 1st	9,000	100		
L, N A & Chi cons	6,000	99½		
	5,000	99¼		
Mexican Int 1st 4s	8 000	74¾		
	5,000	74½		
Mich Cent 5s, 1931	10,000	113½		
Mil & N 1st consolidated	2,000	87		
Mil & St P 1st cons	10,000	128¾		
Mil & St P 1st Terminal 5s	1 000	111¾		
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	1,000	92½		
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	15,000	85⅞		
	500	59¼		
Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d	15,000	58		
	5,000	59½		
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	4,000	105¾		
	2 000	92¼		
	1,000	93		
N Y, Ont & Western refunding 4s	9 000	70		
Norfolk & West, Maryld & Wash Div	5,000	89½		
	1,000	42		
	10,000	42¼		
Nor Pac 3d coup	15,000	41½		
	20,000	42		
	2 000	73⅜		
	30 000	73½		
Total sales	74	43		
				$1,189,500

Nor Pac 2d coup	2.000	110		
	8.000	110¼		
	10,000	110½		
	5.000	110¼		
	5 000	110½		
Nor Pac cons 5s	10,000	48		
	5,000	48⅛		
	8,000s3	48¼		
	2,000	48⅜		
	30,000	48⅜		
	5,000	48⅝		
	50,000	48⅝		
	10,000	48⅞		
Trust Co certfs	8,000	48		
	3,000	48⅛		
	30,000	48½		
Nor Pac col 1st nts	10,000	89⅞		
	15,000	89⅝		
	5,000	89¾		
Nor Pac & Mont 1st Trust Co certfs	8 000	33		
	3,000	33½		
	7,000	34		
	5,000	34¼		
N Y Chi & St L 4s	1,000	103¾		
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs	1,000	103		
Oregon R & Nav 5s, Trust Co certfs	9,000	97		
Oregon Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs	10,000	112½		
	31,000	112¼		
Oregon S L & U N con trust receipts	2,000	116		
Penn Co's gtd 4½s	1,000	111¼		
Phila & Reading 1st pf 1st installment paid	10,000	31		
	5,000	31⅜		
	6,000	31½		
	9,000	31¾		
2d pf inc Trust Co certfs, 1st instalmt pd	1,000	16		
	10,000	16¼		
Phila & Reading gen 4s, Trust Co certfs	6,000	78⅜		
	1,000	78¼		
	18,000	78⅝		
Pitts & Connelsv 1st 7s	6,000	129½		
Rich & Danv Equip	1,000	98		
Rome, W & Og cons	5,000	117		
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st Trust Co certfs	4,000	48		
St L & Iron Mt 2d	3,000	103		
St L & S F con 4s	6,000	86		
St L & S F Trust 5s	6,000	86¼		
St L & S F Gen 6s	1,000	107		
St L Southwestern 1st	2,000	73½		
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co certfs	5,000	36		
Southern Ry 1st 5s	6,000	91		
	10,000	91¾		
	6,000	91		
Tex & N O cons 5s	10,000	96		
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	89		
Texas & Pac 2d inc	2,000	22⅞		
	17,000	23		
	20,000	23¼		
Union Pacific 6s, 1896	2,000	103¾		
	1,000	103¾		
Union Pacific 1st, '97	1,000	103¾		
Union Pacific 1st, '98	1,000	104¼		
Union Pacific 6s, 1899	5,000	104¼		
Union Pac Col Tr 4½s, Trust Co certfs	1,000	53½		
Union Pac Ext S F 8s, Trust Co certfs	7,000	20		
U P, Denver & Gulf 1st	5,000	37⅜		
	1,000	37⅝		
U S Cordage Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	5,000	20		
Wabash 1st 5s	8,000	107¼		
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	5 000	74½		
West Shore gtd 4s	2,000	105⅝		
	5,000s10p	105⅝		
	1,000	105⅜		
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s	5,000	112¼		
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	5,000	41⅜		
	1,000	42		
	10,000	42¼		
	15,000	41½		
	20,000	42		
	5,000	42¼		
	10.000	42⅜		
				$1,189,500

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.16	.15
Belcher	.21	.23
Best & Belcher	.61	.65
Bodie Consolidated	.25	.30
Bulwer	.36	.43
Challar	.44	.46
Consolidated Cal. & Va	*1.65	1.65
Crown Point	.37	.43
Gould & Curry	.25	.28
Hale & Norcross	*1.20	1.20
Mexican	.51	.55
Ophir	*1.20	1.20
Potosi	.38	.42
Savage	.33	.36
Sierra Nevada	.65	.68
Union Consolidated	.62	.67
Utah	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.36	.38
*Asked.		

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 2.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Gibson	.71	.72
Anaconda	.66	.66
Portland	1.52	1.50
Argentum	.63½	1.60
Isabella	.55	.58
Union	.47½	.58
Consolidated	.16½	.47½
Pharmacist	.17	.16½
Work	.11	.10½
Alamo	.13½	.13½
Mount Rosa	.06	.06
Blue Bell	.11½	.12
Silver State	.07	.07
Golden Fleece	.01¼	.01¼
Jefferson	1.70	1.70
	.19	.20

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	93	96
American Bank Note	38	41½
American Grocery 1st		55
American Surety Company	210	220
American Typefounders' pf	53	54
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	.103	
†Atlantic Trust (new)	.177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line pf		11
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	102½	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	.137	
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	.192	
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	.105	
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	.107	
†Broadway Surface 2d	.107	
Brooklyn City Railroad	.104	106
Brooklyn Elevated	168½	169¾
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	12½	15
Brooklyn Trac. com., 2d as. paid	13	20
†Brooklyn Traction pf	46	48½
†Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	104¾	105¾
†Brooklyn Union Gas stock	83	84
Buffalo Street Railway stock	.105	
Celluloid Company stock	70	73
Central & South American Tel	.125	128
Central Cross-Town	.192	
Central Park, North & East River	.160	
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1005	1025
Chin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	85	87
Chin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	146	147½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	81	84
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	.158	
Consolidated Car Heating stock	35	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	80	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	.103	105
Cramps' Shipyard stock	.168	175
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	45	52
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R.	.90	98
†Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	.165	170
*Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	.101	102½
Eighth Ave. Railroad	97½	99¼
Ensley Land Co.	330	345
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	¾	1¼
*Equitable Gas Company of New-York	70	77
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	265½	269½
Fidelity and Casualty Co	.765	
Fort Wayne Gas stock	375	392
Fort Wayne Gas 5s	89	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	116½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	67	70
Gallatin National Bank	.180	186
Garfield National Bank	.295	305
Gold & Stock Telegraph	.450	
Grand Rapids Gas stock	.107	
Guaranty Trust Company	50	51½
Hide & Leather National Bank	.405	415
†H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	88	
†H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin Company	95	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	93	97
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	75	78
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	.98	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf		4½
†Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s		22
Hudson River Telephone stock	.102	
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	50	54
*Indianapolis Gas stock	535	545
Indianapolis Gas bonds	.137	139
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	106¾	108
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	69
International Ocean Telegraph	77½	79
†Iron Steamboat	.107	
Journeay & Burnham pf	5	8
Journeay & Burnham pf	40	
Knickerbocker Trust Company	.96	96
Lafayette Gas stock	.182	187
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	94
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	97
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	97	100½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	26	34
Lorillard Company pf	78	80
†Madison Square Garden stock	100	102
†Madison Square Garden 2d	14	14
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	70	78
Manhattan Trust Company	108	
Memphis Taxing District 6s, 1907	.138	
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	.108	
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	.101	
Mercantile Trust Company	.110	
Metropolitan Trust Company	.300	405
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	290	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	53	56
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady)	.80	90
Mohawk Gas Co. con. (Schenectady)	.80	90
Mutual Gas Co. of K.	200	240
National Citizens' Bank	.132	138
National Bank of Commerce	202	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	.193	196
Newburg Electric Railway 6s	93	102
Newburg Electric Railway stock	98	102
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	54	65
New-Jersey & New-York R. R. pf	21	31½
New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	26	
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	1¼	
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	34¾	36
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	70	74
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	9
N. Y., L. & W. stock	8	9
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	116½	119
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	.123	127
New-York Air Brake Co	60	
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	6¾	8
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	107½	109½
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	10	
Ninth Avenue Railroad	.200	
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	.158	
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	112¼	116½
†No. Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	.106	
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	82½	
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	.198	203
Pennsylvania Coal	65	72
†Postal Telegraph & Y. R. stock	335	
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	190	135
Pratt & Whitney	87	88½
†Pratt & Whitney pf		14
Real Estate Trust Company	.182	73
Retsof Mining Company bonds	50	
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	85	50
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	74	
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	.164	167
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	107	109
Southern National Bank	.195	202
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	.105	
St. Paul Gas stock	83	88
Standard Gas		68½
Standard Gas pf	76	77½
†Standard Gas 1st	106½	108½
Standard Oil Trust	109½	111
†Steinway Railway 6s	227½	229½
Tenn. Coal & Iron De Bardeleben 1st	87½	91
Terre Haute & Indiana R. R. Co	47	
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	92½	
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	42	50
Third National Bank	178	180½
Third Avenue Railroad	104½	107½
Title Guarantee & Trust	245	255
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf		12
Tradesmen's National Bank	91	95
†Trenton Potteries pf	30	36
Trow Directory pf	.35	
Union Ferry stock	67½	68½
†Union Ferry 5s	103½	104¾
†Union Railway 1st 5s	102½	105½
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	.98	
†Union Typewriter 1st pf	.720	
†Union Typewriter 2d pf	84½	
Union Typewriter	65	70
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	6¼	7¼
United States Trust	.205	218
Wagner Car Company	.103	
Washington Trust Company	.155	157
Western Gas Company stock	182	190
†Western Gas Company bonds	64	66
Western & Southern 1st	87	88
Worcester Traction	15	18
Worcester Traction pf	15	16½
Worthington Pump	88	90
Worthington Pump pf	10	16
*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.	71	73½

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SCUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad Company System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:

NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Division Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN R'Y CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

A Plan of Reorganization has been prepared by the undersigned New-York Executive Reorganization Committee, in co-operation with the London and Amsterdam Committees, and the undersigned Committee has undertaken to act in carrying this Plan into effect.

Copies of the Plan may be had upon application to the **MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY**, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, and said Trust Company will act as depositary of all securities. Deposits will be received on and after APRIL 6TH, 1896, and all holders of the bonds and stocks above mentioned are hereby notified to deposit the same not later than APRIL 30TH.

The Plan provides for the creation of the following new securities:

(a) $62,500,000 First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of which $23,322,675 will be used to provide for the above-mentioned disturbed bonds; $25,986,889 will be reserved for the purpose of taking up or paying the undisturbed bonds of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, and the balance for improvements and new acquisitions and other necessary purposes of the new company.

(b) $23,000,000 Four Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Adjustment Preferred Stock, all of which will be distributed among the holders of the above-mentioned disturbed bonds as set forth in the Plan.

(c) $66,000,000 of Common Stock.

The following is the basis of exchange of the disturbed bonds:

	1st Cons.	Adj. Pref.
	Mtge. Bonds.	Stock.
100-year Mortgage Bonds.....	62½%	75%
Maryland & Wash'ton Div. Bonds.	70%	67½%
Clinch Valley Division Bonds.....	50%	70%
Equipment Mtge. Bonds of 1888..	100%	48%
Five Per Cent. Debentures of 1892 ..	100%	65%
Roanoke & South'n Ry. Co. Bds.	55%	65%
Lynchb'g & Durham R.R. Co. Bds.	35%	65%

The Norfolk & Western R. R. Co., Adjustment Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds will receive 7 Per Cent. cash, 130 per cent. in New First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and 20 per cent. in Adjustment Preferred Stock.

In addition to the foregoing depositors will receive at the time of deposit a sum in CASH equal to three months' interest on the new First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to be received by them under the Plan, which bonds will bear interest from October 1, 1896.

DEPOSITING STOCKHOLDERS of the respective companies will receive Common Stock in the new company to the following amounts, in consideration of the payment in installments, as stated in the Plan of $12.50 per share, deposited, viz.:

Norfolk & West. R. R. Co. Pref. Stock, to receive 112½%
Norfolk & West. R. R. Co. Com. Stock, to receive 75%
Roanoke & South. Ry. Co. Stock, to receive 75%
Lynchburg & Durham R. R. Co. Stock, to receive 75%

We believe that prompt deposits of the securities will be for the best interests of all concerned.

Any further information in connection with the reorganization may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
New-York Executive Reorganization Committee.
W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of UNION TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT for **ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS** are hereby notified that they can obtain the new bonds to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization on presentation of their Certificates at the Office of this Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and one o'clock P. M., and after verification, for which purpose their Certificates must be left over night.

Application will forthwith be made to the New-York Stock Exchange to list the new bonds.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

APRIL 1st, 1896.

OLD DOMINION LAND CO.
SHELBY IRON CO.
MEXICAN NORTHERN R'Y. CO.
For Sale by
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Mexican National Railroad Co.
Six per cent. Forty Years First Mortgage Bonds.
(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)

Issue of $12,500,000.

Trustees:
Messrs. HUGH MACKAY MATHESON and WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 119 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $119,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. John Bridges, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, date June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New-York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS:

78,	2410,	4654,	6373,	8253,	10257
165,	2448,	4684,	6421,	8484,	10282
311,	2501,	4739,	6486,	8691,	10397
918,	2507,	4752,	6501,	8754,	10469
946,	2563,	5010,	6585,	8798,	10569
1120,	2614,	5128,	6592,	8854,	10701
1170,	2669,	5350,	6613,	9050,	10702
1211,	3051,	5385,	6683,	9109,	10876
1410,	3110,	5481,	6691,	9173,	11076
1452,	3126,	5585,	6709,	9188,	11511
1538,	3175,	5672,	6720,	9355,	11572
1672,	3576,	5676,	6811,	9400,	11704
1741,	3627,	5691,	7139,	9404,	11889
2046,	3859,	5807,	7250,	9641,	12206
2175,	4153,	5916,	7251,	9685,	12386
2193,	4259,	6007,	7343,	9752,	12395
2284,	4263,	6071,	7543,	9753,	12409
2315,	4336,	6122,	7582,	9808,	12427
2352,	4400,	6202,	7615,	9831,	12492
2355,	4495,	6315,	8248,	9838,	

H. M. MATHESON,
WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustees for the Bondholders,
LONDON, 21st March, 1896,
Present:
JOHN BRIDGES,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BONDS Nos. 255, 2910 and 4524, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22ND MARCH, 1895, HAVE NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Debenture Holders
OF THE
American Loan & Trust Company of Omaha, Neb.,

Are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the

Union Trust Company of New-York, 80 Broadway,

on Wednesday, April 8, 1896, at eleven o'clock A. M., to consult as to the administration of the securities.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28th, 1896.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th of April next, (preparatory to the annual election to be held on the 6th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 8th day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 4th day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 8th day of May next.
D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
March 28th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, Room 6, New-York City, on MONDAY, April 13th, 1896. The polls will remain open from 11 A. M. until 12 noon.
DUNCAN B. CANNON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, March 30, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 192 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 30 until April 13, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The New-York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 6th, 1896, preparatory to the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held on May 6th, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 7th, 1896.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 25th, 1896.
THE 12TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6th prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Corner Church and Worth Sts., N. Y.,
April 2, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock will be paid April 15. Transfer books will close at 12 M. April 4, and reopen at 10 A. M. April 16. The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid May 1. D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1896.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA RAILWAY CO.
First Preference 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The coupons due April 1, 1896, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the undersigned, 18 Wall St.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of N. Y.
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice Prest.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, March 31, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable April 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from April 7th to 15th, inclusive. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Pfeiffer & Pronick is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
DAVID PFEIFFER,
LOUIS PRONICK,
New-York, April 2, 1896.

Louis Pronick, Joseph Pronick, and Sylvain B. Pronick have this day entered a copartnership to do a general stock brokerage business under the name of Louis Pronick & Brothers, 6 Wall St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THE GEORGE L. COLGATE COMPANY, a domestic corporation lately doing business at No. 136 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, to present their said claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Percy L. Klock, the duly appointed assignee of the said The George L. Colgate Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, Feb. 21st, 1896. PERCY L. KLOCK, Assignee.
CHARLES DE HART BROWER, Attorney for Assignee, 10 Wall St., N. Y.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot of the Q. M. Dep't., No. 1428 ARCH ST., Phila., Pa., April 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, May 1, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Q. M. Dep't the following-mentioned articles to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depots at Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville, Ind.: Algulettes and knots, axes, axhelves, blankets, record books, brooms, scrubbing brushes, bunk bottoms, linen collars, card holders, D. B. cloth, Italian cloth, drums, drumheads, drilling, cotton duck, D. B. flannel, blouse linings flannel, Canton flannel, Berlin gloves, helmets, helmet trimmings, corset jeans, S. B. kersey, leggins, mattresses, mosquito bars, mosquito head nets, music stands, music pouches, pillows, pillow cases, muslin shirts, calfskin shoes, barrack shoes, cotton stockings, wool stockings, suspenders, shovels, tent poles and pin, trumpets, trumpet cords and tassels, cotton undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. The goods called for are deliverable on and after July 1, 1896, and bidders must state in exact terms the quantities they propose to deliver on July 1, 1896, and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Major JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 23d of April, 1896, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the department, Postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1896. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered, Official, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposal, with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES for the Several Executive Departments in Washington During the Year Ending June 30, 1897, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896.—By the 96th Section of the Act of Congress approved June 12, 1895, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for all Envelopes, both plain and printed, to be used "by his own or other departments." Under this authority proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1896, for furnishing such Envelopes as the several executive departments in Washington may require during the year ending June 30, 1897. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Envelopes for the several Executive Departments," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids to be delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above named; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposals, with full specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR TABLE LINEN FOR THE New-York Navy Yard, March 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Table Linen for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened May 5, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, May 5, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of Table Linen. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all others things being equal, decided by lot The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) May 1, 1896, for furnishing Q. M. Depot here, various articles of Quartermaster's supplies. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.—Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, March 26, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., APRIL 30, 1896, for 30,000 pounds smokeless powder for .30-calibre small-arms, delivered at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., viz.: 10,000 pounds on July 1, 1896; 10,000 pounds in August, 1896, and 10,000 pounds in November, 1896. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I., at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, and the fee simple absolute to same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said lands having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—POLICY NO. 6,943 issued by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company on the life of William P. Clyde. The finder will please return it to the undersigned. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate. WILLIAM P. CLYDE, 5 Bowling Green.

Indian Troops for the Soudan.

From The Saturday Review.

The notion that a force of our native Indian troops could be used to advantage in the Soudan naturally occurs to many minds. Lord Roberts has declared that he could successfully have taken such a force from Suakim to Khartoum.

There are many obvious difficulties in the way of a profitable employment of Indian troops either on the Red Sea littoral or the Nile It is essentially a country for infantry, and the Ghurkas, who are the best foot soldiers in the world, are too few and too precious to be wasted on such a dangerous enterprise; while the other native infantry could hardly be relied upon to withstand such terrible rushes as the survivors of El Teb and Abu Klea remember.

On the other hand, while no doubt our superb Indian cavalry could sweep the dervishes off the face of the earth if they could get at them, the problem of transporting forage over many hundred miles of absolutely sterile desert remains to be solved. Dervishes themselves employ a certain number of horses as well as camels; but the vast bulk of their fighting force is unmounted, and in their long expeditions the horses are generally an incumbrance until they are sacrificed.

Japan's New Postage Stamps.

From The London Chronicle.

The designs of the two new Japanese stamps, which are to commemorate the late war with China, have now been approved by the Emperor. One will bear the portrait of the late Marshal, Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, "chief of the staff of the Army of the Japanese Empire," and the other a likeness of the late Lieut. Gen. Prince Kitashirakawa, commander of the Imperial Guards engaged in the subjugation of Formosa. Another new issue consists of, three stamps published by the Choo-Foo Local Post Office, in connection with the newly instituted parcels post. The designs represent views of the port. The fifteen-cent stamp is green and brown, the twenty-cent violet and brown, and the twenty-five-cent rose and brown.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY DULL MARKETS AND PRICES TENDING DOWNWARD.

Trading Mainly of a Holiday Nature—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm—Oats Neglected—Provisions Advanced Early, but Closed Lower—Cotton Dull and Steady—Coffee Inactive and Lower.

The fact that all the Exchanges would be closed to-day kept speculators out of the markets yesterday, and the result was a very dull trade throughout, with wheat a shade higher, corn unchanged, and oats a trifle lower. Provisions were quiet and lower at the close. Cotton was dull and steady. Coffee lost a few points and closed dull.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	70¼@	..	
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	24¾@	..	25
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	37¾@	..	
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00	@$3.60	
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.60	@ 3.75	
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7⅝@	..	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17	@	20
Pork, mess.....	9.00	@ 9.75	
Lard, Western steam.....	5.30	@ 5.35	
Beef, family.....	10.00	@12.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy	21	@	..
Sugar, granulated.....	5 3-16@	5 5-16	
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	13¾@	..	
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	10¾@	10¾	
Copper, lake.....	10.75	@11.00	
Lead	3.05	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were quiet and unsettled, with business entirely of a holiday nature. The opening was firm, and prices advanced ⅛@⅜c with the West, and on firmer cables, with irregular crop news from Ohio, but lost the advance through local realizing, and closed firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance....Spot was ¼c higher and moderately active. Sales, 80,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels ungraded Spring at 2c over May, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Northern Duluth at 2¾c over May, free on board, afloat, and 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 3¼c over May, in elevator.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board afloat; No. 2 Northern, New-York inspection, 2¼c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 2c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 49,990 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 149,546 bushels; receipts, 3,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 11,529 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and generally unchanged, with the close firm and only a local demand....Spot was scarce and firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 11,000 bushels, including 2,000 bushels steamer mixed at 37@37¼c, elevator, 6,000 bushels do at 38½c, delivered, 1,000 bushels steamer white at 37¾c, elevator, and 3,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 37¾c, elevator.... Receipts, 25,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 110,-981 bushels....Clearances hence, 8,662 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 78,778 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected and closed steady at ⅛c decline....Spot were in fair export demand at steady prices....Sales, 91,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26c; No. 3 white at 25c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26¼c for 30,000 bushels, for export; No. 3 white, clipped, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾@25c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾c; rejected white 23¾c; rejected mixed, 21¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾@26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 81,600 bushels; exports, 164,987 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
April		@..		70¾
May	935,000	70⅝@70	15-16	70½
June		@..		70
July	295,000	69 15-16@	70½	70
September	15,000	70 @	70½	70
December	....	.. @	..	72⅛
Total.....	1,245,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
April	....	@..		36
May	135,000	35 9-16@	35⅝	35⅝
June	10,000	36 @..		36
July	15,000	36⅛@	36⅝	36½
September	....	.. @..		37⅜
Steamer Mixed—				
May	5,000	35⅛@..		..
Total.....	165,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
May	10,000	24½@	24¾	24½
No. 2 white—				
May	....	.. @..		25½
Total.....	10,000			

FLOUR—Generally dull and unchanged, with Winter grades showing the most strength. Sales, 9,800 bbls, including, of City Mills, 2,600 bbls patents and 1,500 bbls clear, at quotations; 1,300 bbls Winter clear at $3.50@$3.60, 2,600 bbls straights at $3.65@$3.75, 400 bbls fine at $2.30; 600 bbls No. 1 at $2.75, 600 bbls patents at $4.10, and 450 bbls Spring patents at $3.90.... Arrivals, 7,207 bbls and 4,883 sacks; exports, 6,555 bbls and 3,725 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 36,200 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.65@$2.95.

CORN PRODUCTS—Light demand at steady prices. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—More active and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a steady market on the moderate quantities taken up. Exporters were in the market for a lot here and there, and were willing to pay 25½c for both prime and good off yellow, but there was not a general disposition to sell. Sales of 500 bbls prime yellow at 25½c, and 250 bbls good off yellow in lots, at 25½c; also 500 bbls good off yellow at New-Orleans, for export, at 24c. Crude, in barrels, had 21½c bid, while scarce with 22c asked. LINSEED OIL was without change; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 2.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed at $1.28. Standard's price, $1.27.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The opening market was stronger on firmer hog prices, with light changes to higher figures all around. But the sentiment for firmer values had little support in consideration of the large stocks, the monthly statement concerning which at Chicago showed much more decided gains over the previous month than had been estimated, and as the trading advanced lower prices set in all around, with an unsettled feeling on the latest dealings. The week's hog packing had been 245,000 head, against 225,-000 head same time last year. Final returns of the Winter hog packing show 6,815,000 head, a decrease of 375,000 head as compared with the previous year, but the increase in weights is 8 lb. The Chicago stocks were 129,500 bbls new pork, 130,000 tcs lard, 28,000,000 lb family mess; same time the previous month 122,000 bbls pork, 98,000 tcs lard, 20,000,000 lb ribs.

LARD—Opened rather firmer at the West, or about 2½ points up, but declined 10 points, and was dull on the showing of stocks in Chicago, or 32,000 tcs increase for the month, where April closed 5c nominal; May was at 5.05@5.15c, closing at 5.05@5.07½c; July at 5.17½@5.27½c, closing at 5.20c asked; September at 5.32½c bid to 5.40c, closing at 5.32½c bid. Here there was unimportant demand, with 5.35c asked for cash, and about 5.30c the best trading price; May option nominal, 5.35c; city steam was steady; sales of 150 tcs at 4.90@4.95c; refined continued quiet; Continent at 5.65c; South American at 6c; compound at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The shippers here bought small lots at steady prices. At the West there was a decline of 15@20c per bbl, followed by 2½@5c reaction, but a quiet trading and the general increase of stocks at the West depressing, where April closed $8.35 nominal; May was at $8.40@$8.42½, closing at $8.42½; July at $8.57½@$8.82½, closing at $8.62½. Quotations here: For mess, new tcs lots, $8.75@$9.00; family mess, $9.75@$10; short clear, $10.75@$11.75.

BACON—There was a decline of 10@12½ points for short ribs at the West, where April closed at 4.52½c nominal; May was at 4.55@4.70c, closing at 4.67½c; July at 4.65@4.80c, closing at 4.67½c.

CUTMEATS—The trading in city meats was moderate, while prices varied only a trifle. Sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4½@4¾c and 2,500 pickled hams at 8¾@9c....City pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c; 10-lb ditto, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Trading was moderate at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, while prices were unsettled. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $13 at the West.

HOGS—Were easier in price. Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 5c, 140 lb at 5⅛c, 120 lb at 5¼c, pigs at 5¾c. Receipts at the West 41,690 head; same time last year, 33,496 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; 5@10c higher, $3.60@$4.15; left over, 3,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,563 head; higher; $3.50@$3.95. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $3.85@$4.05. Cleveland—Receipts, 1,200 head; Yorkers, $4.05@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,500 head; stronger, $3.40@$3.75. Omaha—Receipts, 1,700 head; 5@10c higher; $3.45@$3.75. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,027 head; strong; $3.75@$3.90. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,170 head; $3.50@$4.

TALLOW—There was a sale of 100 hhds of city at 1-16c decline from 3 11-16c, or at 3-21-32c, with more on offer at the price, and bidding scarce over 3⅝c. For country made small demands and 3⅝c quoted for prime.

STEARINE—In oleostearine trading was quiet, with 4 9-16c the trading price for city. In lard stearine a little better trading and 75,000 lb city taken on private terms; 6c quoted.

COFFEE.

Contracts were inactive and easy at 5@10 points decline, with only a local scalping trade.... Havre was unchanged and Hamburg partly ⅛ pfennig down....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 600 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 750 bags at 12.60c; July, 250 bags at 11.65c; December, 250 bags at 10.40c, 250 bags at 10.45c; February, 250 bags at 10.25c; March, 250 bags at 10.25c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close—April, 1,250 bags at 12.90c; May, 1,500 bags at 12.60c; June, 250 bags at 12.10c; July, 1,250 bags at 11.70c, 250 bags at 11.65c; September, 250 bags at 10.95c, 750 bags at 10.90c; October, 500 bags at 10.75c; December, 250 bags at 10.45c, 250 bags at 10.40c; March, 250 bags at 10.25c, 250 bags at 10.15c; total, 7,000 bags. Exchange—75 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for September; 50 points paid to exchange 250 bags June for May; 55 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for October. Total for day, 11,000 bags. Closing Price—January, 10.15@10.25c; February, 10.05@$10.15c; March, 10.05@10.10c; April, 12.80@12.95c; May, 12.55@12.60c; June, 12.05@12.10c; July, 11.65@11.70c; August, 11.20@11.30c; September, 10.85@10.90c; October, 10.05@10.70c; November, 10.40@10.50c; December, 10.30@10.40c.

COTTON.

Contracts had only a little covering demand, and the close showed a slight gain, or partly two points, with lack of snap to the trading.... Spot was steady and quiet. Sales, 204 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7¾c; middling uplands, 7⅞c. The sales of future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

| Month. | To-day's Closing bid. | —Extremes.— High-est. |

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of the Holy Trinity Church Property—Auction Doings.

The buildings and grounds of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, have been sold for about $750,000, although some formalities still remain to be gone through with before an actual transfer can be had. The property has been in the market for more than a year past, and several premature reports of its sale have been published during the period. In most of these the purchaser was assumed to be the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Mr. Augustus F. Holly, who has had charge of the sale of the property, said yesterday that he was unable for the present to give any particulars as to the purchaser.

The property sold consists of the church building itself, which is of brick, and of an appearance which caused it long ago to be irreverently dubbed "the Church of the Holy Oilcloth," and the parish house, fronting on Forty-third Street. The dimensions of the plot are 113.3 feet on Madison Avenue, 147.3 feet on Forty-second Street, by 101.10 by Jog 24.7 by 100.5 by 40 on Forty-third Street by 84.5 by 100. It is a T-shaped plot, with the upright facing on Forty-third Street.

The parish which it ministered to was founded in 1864 by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. He infused much energy into the church, and succeeded in obtaining the funds wherewith to build the present edifice, which was erected in 1873. In 1888 the Rev. E. Walpole Warren was made rector. He was an Englishman, and his coming here in obedience to a call was made the occasion for testing the church's right to obtain a minister from abroad under the contract labor law.

The Trustees of the New-York Seventh Day Baptist Church have sold to Joseph L. Buttenwelser, the four-story brick building 80 Seventh Street, 25 by 99.10. A flat will be erected in its stead.

Mr. W. E. Thompson has sold to A. G. McIlwaine, at about $30,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 304 West Seventy-eighth Street, 16 by 60 by 102.2.

The eight lots reported sold yesterday by Clarence H. Eagle are at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, not at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, as stated.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to Samuel Cohen, for $12,675, the three-story brownstone dwelling 250 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth M. Crosby, at $14,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 73 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18 to 100.8½. He also sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Luke Kouwenhoven, at $11,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling 102 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 80 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to B. L. Klein, a party in interest, at $25,569, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 1,833 Third Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 90.

Mr. John A. Van Rensselaer sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Richard H. Williams, executor, at $19,500, the three-story brick dwelling 233 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 101.10.

The only sale set down for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred D. Lind, referee, 36 Montgomery Street, west side, 75 feet south of Madison Street, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,645; on prior mortgage, $32,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 20 and 22 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, two five-story brick flats, by John Acker of 528 East Seventy-first Street, owner; cost, $36,000.

Washington Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Third Street, Westchester, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Clara A. Harper of Westchester, owner; cost, $3,500.

Seventy-second Street, south side, 402 feet east of West End Avenue, a five-story brick flat, by George Edgar of 65 West Ninety-second Street, and Thomas Killian of 325 West Thirty-third Street, owners; cost, $50,000.

Freeman Street and Southern Boulevard, northwest corner, a four-story brick flat and store, by John A. Knox of Marion Avenue and Tappan Street, owner; cost, $17,000.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 25 feet north of Freeman Street, by same owner, a four-story brick flat; cost, $15,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, four four-story brick dwellings, by D. B. Horton of 131 Columbus Avenue, owner; cost, $51,000.

Seventy-seventh Street and Riverside Avenue, northeast corner, a four-story brick dwelling, by Thomas S. Clarke of Boulevard and Sixty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Seventh Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by David Richey of 146 West Eighty-second Street, owner; cost, $40,000.

Vandam and Greenwich Streets, southeast corner, by Mount Morris Electric Light Company, alterations to a five-story brick factory; cost, $1,500.

No. 317 West Sixty-fourth Street, by Cornelius Walke of the Plaza Hotel, alterations to a five-story brick stable and dwelling; cost, $400.

1,242 to 1,248 Broadway, by E. A. & Randolph Hurry of 58 William Street, alterations to a five-story brick office and studio building; cost, $4,500.

No. 639 Broadway, by Robert and Ogden Goelet of 591 Fifth Avenue, owners, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts; cost, $1,000.

No. 418 to 424 Washington Street, by the estate of John Castree of 73 West Eleventh Street, alterations to a five-story brick storage house; cost, $5,000.

No. 964 Third Avenue, by F. F. Proctor of Larchmont, N. Y., alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $3,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 95 feet west of Third Avenue, by Francis J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, alterations to a four-story brick theatre; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 711 and 713 Sixth Avenue, by Louisa M. Gerry of southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-first Street, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $300.

No. 64 Catharine Street, by Maria L. Conkling of Staten Island, alterations to a three and four story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 613 Madison Avenue, by John D. Crimmins of 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, alterations to a two and one story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

High Bridge Road, east side, 110 feet south of King's Bridge Road, by George S. Shepperd of Fordham, alterations to a one-story frame store; cost, $1,200.

No. 266 West Twenty-first Street, by William J. Roome of Plainfield, N. J., alterations to a three-story and attic brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 2.

4TH ST, n s, 418 ft w of Avenue D, 20.3x96; also s e s of Avenue B, 19.10 ft s of 2d St, 19.10x80; Kate Ganzenmuller and others to H. W. Griffiths..... $825

40TH ST, n s, 418 ft w of Avenue D, 20.3x96; Catherine Rheinfrank and others to Jacob Pfeiffer..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; same as executors of Frederick Wagner to same..... 14,300

22D ST, 158 East; Marvin D. Hubbell to Phoebe Weidenkeller..... 18,700

22D ST, 132 West; Harriet L. Bond and others to Caroline A. Bullock and another..... 1

107TH AV, e s, 88 ft s of 34th St, 20x100; Catherine E. Moore to Alexander A. Jordan..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 31st St, 24.8x100; Louise J. Post to Sarah H. Corwith..... 1

92D ST, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Clara M. Dupignac to Martin L. Rickerson..... 25,000

49TH ST, s s, 274.6 ft e of 7th Av, 25.6x irregular; Samuel Stewart and wife to John H. Rogan..... 1

MADISON AV and 88th St, s w corner, 100.8x95; Patrick McMorrow and wife to Robert A. Chesebrough..... 1

89TH ST, 52 East; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to Catherine E. Moore..... 49,500

107TH ST, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; John B. Smith and wife to Theodore Von Ganther..... 1

135TH ST, 52 West; Frederick J. Stone and wife to Austin Gunnison..... 1

INDEFINITE, adjoining land of Joseph Delafield, 130 ft s w of old Albany Post Road, according to Camp property line, 94.5x irregular; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors of Hugh N. Camp, to George B. Roane..... 1,024

5TH ST, n s, 108.6 ft e of White Plains Av, 108.6x64.9x113.7x64; Ellen Brisnihan and others to Levi H. Mace..... 4,800

318T ST, 320 East; Anna Betty and another to John Wynne..... 1

318T ST, 318 East; Anna Betty and others to Edward G. Black..... 1

86TH ST, n s, 331.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Louise Allen to John Mitchell..... 1

10TH ST, s s, 81.9 ft w of Lot 6, map of William R. Cook, 19.4x irregular; Adolph Sussmann and wife to Sarah McCann..... 15,500

84TH ST, s s, 438 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.5; Mary E. Cox and another to Roderick J. Kennedy..... 26,000

60TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Charles A. Simons and wife to M. D. Hubbell..... 22,500

91ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 50x203.11x33.10; Thomas W. Bracher and wife to Charles S. Sentell..... 100

76TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Edward Hirsh and wife to A. B. Kight..... 1

66TH ST, 101 West; Louisa K. Uhler to Louis Dietz..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry M. Wheeler and wife to Louisa K. Uhler..... 1

58TH ST, 256 West; Emma B. Richardson to John C. Barth..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Kate Casey and another to Eugene C. Potter..... 100

55TH ST, 82 East; Felix T. Murphy to Emma C. Murphy..... 19,500

93D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; John Fick and wife to Henrietta Vogel.. 1

MADISON AV and 110th St, s e corner; 20x100.11; Wolf Bonzon and wife to Louis Bernstein..... 1

113TH ST, 5 and 6 East; George F. Frick and wife to Marie E. Herrick..... 50,000

113TH ST, s s, 139 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; William Mitchell and wife to John M. Mitchell..... 1

102D ST, 211 East; Edward L. Godfrey to Theresa Koehler..... 1

3D AV, w s, 70.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x100; Karl M. Wallach to Max Goodman..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,564; Oscar Stern and wife to Caroline Biersack..... 1

83D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x99.11; Jacob Hess to Mary A. T. De Balaine.. 3,750

106TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Christiana Wren..... 1

183D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x99.11; John Stewart and wife to Jacob Hess..... 1

FOX ST, w s 66.1 ft n of Home St, 25x75; Ferdinand Recht and wife to Nora Hare. 1

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 63.9 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 25x100; William H. Cochran and wife to Frederick Radle..... 2,500

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 148th St, 101.6x101x100x87.10; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Josephine Hunter..... 1

153TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Dennis W. Moran and wife to Frederick W. Meyer..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 498 ft n of 169th St, 21x135; John C. Heintz and wife to Jacob Dopf..... 8,000

LOTS 455 and 456, map of Section A Vyse estate; John F. Burt to Della Burt..... 1

MADISON AV, 328, and 27 Scammel St; Samuel H. Stone to George F. Frick.... 25,000

FRONT ST, 241; John Pettit to A. R. Pettit..... 1

HENRY ST, 57; Rose A. Nugent and another to Thomas Allen..... 1,500

SAME PROPERTY; Catharine C. Allen and another to same..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 254; Samuel H. Stone to George F. Frick..... 25,500

SHERIFF ST, 51; Samuel H. Stone to George F. Frick..... 15,500

BETHUNE ST, s s, 131 ft e of West St, 1.2x142.10x0.4x142.10; John J. Budd and wife to Western Electric Company 1

SAME PROPERTY; John H. Haight and another, executors, to same..... 1

RIDGE ST, 73; Joseph Yesky and wife to Meyer Vessell..... 23,650

HARRISON ST, 19; Henry V. Williamson and others to Edward Bachman and another..... 12,000

4TH ST, n s, 397.9 ft w of Avenue D, 20.3x96; H. W. Griffiths to Jacob Pfeiffer..... 1

CHARLES ST, n e corner of Waverley Place, 22x75.10; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Mary G. Becker..... 100

FRONT ST, 254 and 256; John Pettit to Alida R. Pettit..... 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St; 100.11 x100; Edward Oppenheimer and others to W. L. Hamilton..... 100

135TH ST, 52 West; Austin Gunnison and wife to George W. Powers..... 1

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 145th St, 99.11x150; Thomas B. Connolly, executor and trustee, to D. J. Dwyer and another..... 55,000

108TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; John J. Bell and wife to William Preuss, Jr..... 33,000

132D ST, 209 West; Charles Reichert and wife to Alice Fitzgerald..... 11,500

SAME PROPERTY; John Just and others to Charles Reichert..... 10,500

128TH ST, n s, 327 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Juliet Percival to Elizabeth Adler..... 1

90TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25x84.4x25x83.1; Rebecca D. Robertson, individually, &c., to George W. Ferguson. 1

8TH AV, 2,501; Carl Engel and wife to Henry Oestreicher..... 26,000

129TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18x100.11; John A. Picken and wife to Sigmund Herzfelder..... 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 107th St, 201.10 ft to 108th St, x100; Robert A. Chesebrough to Patrick McMorrow..... 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 117th St, 201.10 ft to 118th St, x125; Henry J. Braker to John Casey..... 100

9TH AV, 726; Louisa Opperman and another, executors, to Louis Wagner and another..... 25,250

75th St, s s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 81.2x50.2x95.11x48.6; James C. Perry, executor and trustee, to Isidore S. Korn and another..... 33,000

ROBBINS AV, e s, 83.4 ft n of Pontiac St, 16.8x105; Michael Bohnet and wife to Frederick Kleinmann..... 5,300

BROOK AV, 549 and 551; Eliza Cohn to Frances C. Cohn..... 1

130TH ST, 69 East; Louise Siemon to Philipina Weber..... 1

3D AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x100; Max S. Korn to James C. Perry.... 30,000

5TH ST, s s, 240.5 ft w of Avenue C, 26.8x97; Harry Fischel and others to Michaelis Kaliske..... 36,200

EAST BROADWAY, 217; Mary A. McAdam and another to Max Wolper.... 18,250

BOWERY, 163; also 133 Chrystie St; Isidore S. Korn and others to James C. Perry as executor..... 100,000

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 162 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Mary E. Clark..... 600

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAHAN, Walter, to S. Goldstein..... $349

CALVIN, Delano C., to John H. Miller... 300

FAVRE, Caroline, to James N. Platt and another, trustees..... 7,000

HUNTER, Katherine R., to Frederick Schichardt..... 1

HORTON, Jesse S., to Charles W. Kellogg. 600

HALLOCK, George G., Jr., to Francis V. Hallock..... 1,023

KATT, Barthold, to John W. Haaren.... 11,500

LUYSTER, Cornelius W., to William W. Ladd, Jr..... 10,000

PLATT, James N., executor, &c., of Catherine A. Schuchardt, to Frederick Schuchardt and another..... 1

QUACKENBUSH, Abraham C., to Lizzie Fellows..... 2,700

SCHUCHARDT, Katherine S., administratrix of Frederick Schuchardt, to Francis De R. Wissmann, guardian..... 70,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to John Theall.... 3,636

SAME to Lizzie Fellows..... 2,700

SMITH, John B., to August J. Von Gunther..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Sarah J. Dougan..... 25,000

SAME to Mary A. McCoy..... 10,000

VOGEL, Henriette, to John Fick and wife, (two assignments)..... 7,603

WIENER, Eugenia K., and another, trustees of Lewis Wiener, to Roland L. Taylor..... 8,000

WERNER, Herman, to Celia Werner..... 1,500

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to Sarah A. Wright..... 2,511

Lis Pendens.

EAST BROADWAY, s s, 260.11 ft e of Market St, 0.3x175 to Henry St, 13x—; Elizabeth R. Delafield against David Kidansky and Harris Fine and wives, (action to correct deed.)

GREENWICH ST, w s, 26.6 ft s of Warren St, 17.1x80; Joshua R. McKeen against Elizabeth Miller, (foot-front equitable lien.)

94TH ST, s s, 632 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x93.10 to centre of Apthorp's Lane x17.2x94.7; David B. Sickles, receiver of Harlem River Bank, against Henry and Virginia Budelman, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

94TH ST, s s, 581 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x96 to Apthorp's Lane x17.2x96.8; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WEST BROADWAY, w s, 24 ft s of Beach St, 19x irregular; William Noble against John H. McGurk, (specific performance.)

16TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100; John and Anna Kolman against Annie Kolman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PELL PLACE and Huguenot St, s w corner, 63.8x100; Albert H. Woolley against Margaret M. Cunningham, formerly Kaiser, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 126.7 ft n of 141st St, runs e 76.5 ft to centre line of old King's Bridge Road, —x— n, 75.1 ft to 142d St, w 91.1 ft to avenue, —x— s, 75.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Lewis Weber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

8TH AV AND 111TH ST, n w corner, 50x100; the Manhattan Plate Glass Company against George W. Martin, owner and contractor..... $420

120TH ST, 359 to 369 West; the Reed Glass Company against Henry Gerkin, owner and contractor..... 971

137TH ST, s s, 330 ft e of 7th Av, 138 West; Rachel Marx vs. William Maas and John Schmitt, owners and contractors..... 37

WEBSTER AV, w s, Lot 39, map of land of William E. Zborowski, 24th Ward; Michael Kirchner against Emil Peter, owner; Charles H. Genn, contractor..... 350

LEXINGTON AV, 985; J. Schwarzwalder & Sons vs. Rooney & Shannon, as contractors..... 16

3D AV, 1,279 to 1,285; also, 200 and 208 East 74th St; Richard Daly and others against Henry H. Jackson, owner; Altieri & Indelli, contractors, four liens.

125TH ST, 119 East; A. Knobloch against Joseph Ashauer, owner; O. Suhr, contractor..... 215

CONCORD ST, w s, 125 ft s of Kossuth Av, 25x100; George Leier against Mrs. E. Mohan, owner, and Henry Ratgen, contractor..... 133

SAME PROPERTY; John Stahl against same owners and contractor..... 500

JUVENILE ROBBERS IN BROOKLYN.

Police Say Matilda Eisler Is One of Many Girl Thieves.

Matilda Eisler, the twelve-year-old girl who is accused by a number of children of highway robbery, is an inmate of the home of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Brooklyn. She will be arraigned April 8 in the Lee Avenue Police Court. Several pawnbrokers who have had dealings with her may have to answer to charges of receiving stolen property.

The Eisler girl is short, stout, muscular, and fair-haired. The police of the Sixth Precinct and her mother say she has spent most of her time during the past six months in playing truant from school, begging, and stealing. Her mother is very poor. She admits that she sent Matilda in the streets to beg, but says she did not teach her to steal, but, on the contrary, punished her for it. The girl's father, it is said, has been drinking heavily, abusing his wife and daughter, and refusing to support them.

The family lives on the top floor of a three-story tenement at 94 Bremen Street.

Matilda, on the afternoon of March 19, met five-year-old Emma Oeschmer of 225 Boerum Street, and induced her to go with her to Bushwick Avenue and Grand Street, where, she said, she would give her a doll and some toys. The little girl went with Matilda several blocks, when Matilda asked for her earrings and gloves. The child hesitated, and Matilda took them from her and ran away. Emma ran home and told her mother, who complained to the police.

The police had received other complaints of a similar kind, but had been unable to catch the youthful highway robber. The girl was arrested Monday.

The police do not know how many children Matilda has robbed, for new victims are turning up every day.

"I guess she must have been pretty actively engaged in her work," Sergeant O'Connor of the Sixth Precinct said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "But she's only one of many. Why, there is not a youngster of her age in this precinct who wouldn't rob a child if they could. It is the commonest thing in the world hereabouts."

Easily.

From Texas Siftings.

Finder (suspiciously)—Can you identify the pocketbook which you say you have lost?

Seeker—Well, I've got some greenbacks in my pocket that will match the exact size of those you found in it.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, April 7, 1896,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

No. 207 East 73d Street,
4 valuable lots on
70th & 71st Streets,
East of Avenue A.
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
of the

Choice and Valuable Properties

Nos. 34, 36, and 38 West 125th Street, 31 and 33 West 124th Street, 52 East 74th Street,
and 4 valuable lots, north side
96th Street,
between 5th and Madison Avs.
ALSO 9 CHOICE LOTS
Northwest Corner
7th Avenue and 148th Street.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Tuesday, April 7th, 1896,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF
Frederick Heppenheimer, Deceased,
The Choice and Valuable Property,
consisting of 4, 5, and 6-story brick buildings,
with large plot of land,
Nos. 22 and 24 North William St.,
running through to and being
Nos. 225 and 227 William St.,
opposite junction
Park Row and North William St.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

TRUSTEES' SALE

of the estate of DOMINICK McGUIRE, deceased.
4-story brick and stone dwelling, with lot,
NO. 138 EAST 15TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Five-story double apartment house near Central Park; size, 37.6x90x100.7; and 8 rooms and bath to each apartment; handsome cabinet trim, exposed plumbing, gas and coal ranges; all rented on yearly leases; $7,200 per annum; price, $65,000; might take lots in part payment.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av. Near 73d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

706 MADISON AV., NEAR 63D.—4-story residence with extension, for sale cheap; immediate possession; open for inspection. T. A. BURNETT, 763 Madison Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CORNER FACTORY,
100x100 71st St. and Ave. A.
Steam Power, Heat, and Elevator.
LALOR & BERINGER,
CABLE BLDG.,
B'WAY AND HOUSTON ST.

"A"—TO LET—11 & 13 WEST 30TH ST.

Together or separately, 50x95 feet; basements, parlors, and first floors, plate-glass fronts; also offices and rooms above; steam heat, elevator, electric and gas fixtures; possession. Apply to CHAS. S. PECK, 23 West 30th St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT,
Monmouth Beach,
Shrewsbury River, N. J.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
9 Pine St., N. Y.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A SMALL THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, No. 120 East 122d St., between 4th and Lexington Avs., to rent for $750; one block from Mount Morris Park and Lexington Av. cable cars; house open.
ISAAC STEVENS, 24 West 129th St.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BROWNstone high-stoop 20-foot-front house to let for $1,000; No. 1,029 Park Av., between 85th and 86th Sts.; one block from Lexington Av. cable cars; watchman in house. ISAAC STEVENS, 24 West 129th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

"THE FIFTH AVENUE,"

1,037 and 1,038 Fifth Avenue, corner 85th St., N. Y.—Elegant apartments to let; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements, elevators, &c.; great inducements. WILLIAM G. ROBERTS, 1,038 Fifth Av., N. Y.

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Pay nothing extra to boy.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD STREET.—New-York Supreme Court. City and County of New-York.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK E. SMITH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered herein, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street, distant one hundred and thirty-nine feet and six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street with the easterly side of Ninth Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1896.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, New-York.
ap2-taw3wTh&F.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against HENRY KREBS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows: All those two lots, pieces, or parcels of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Henry Krebs by Charles Hagedorn by deed dated February 28, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,365 of Conveyances, Page 70, February 28, 1885.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1896. JAMES B. BUTLER, Referee.
N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall Street, New-York City.
mh17-2aw3wTu&F&ap8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—MARGARET A. GOODRIDGE, plaintiff, against THOMAS AULD, Jr., Ira O. Miller, and Thomas Auld, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Ninety-fourth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-one feet three inches westwardly from the intersection of the said southerly line of West Ninety-fourth Street with the westerly line of Eighth Avenue; thence running southwardly, but parallel with Eighth Avenue, and to and through a party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the middle line of the block; thence running westwardly, but along the said middle line of the block, eighteen feet nine inches; thence running northwardly, but again parallel with Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the said southerly line of West Ninety-fourth Street, and thence running eastwardly, but along said southerly line of West Ninety-fourth Street, eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New-York, March 18th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
EDGAR K. BROWN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh18-2aw3wW&F&ap9

WEST 64TH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL F. SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street with the westerly line of Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwesterly, along the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly, on a line parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet six inches to the centre line of the block; thence southeasterly along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet, and thence southwesterly, on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet six inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 21st, 1896.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 150 Broadway, New-York City.
mh-23-2aw3wM&F&ap14

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, KITCHENmaid, House Boy.—A lady desires to procure situations for four servants; chambermaid or waitress, laundress, kitchenmaid, and house boy; all first-class. 14 East 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As a competent young woman as chambermaid and assist in waiting; best city references. 365 West 52d St., Doherty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; one year in country; willing to learn; reference. Kehoe, 416 West 41st St., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend highly; call Thursday and Friday. 92 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 113 West 53d St., Curtis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID,—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; city reference. M. B., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; good plain sewer; six years' best city reference. O'Brien, 334 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German-American girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family. 155 East 33d St., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in small private family. 100 East 29th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Summer engagement wanted as companion by young French lady; diplomée; willing to travel; fluent English; highest references. Mlle. M. L. C., 72 State St., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class cook; soups, meats, entrées, desserts; would do housekeeping or take care of house during Summer; good reference. 306 West 39th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a trustworthy German girl; thoroughly competent cook; in small family; private house; references; wages, $20. C., Box 210, 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in all branches; meats, soups, entrées, and desserts; good baker; good references from last place. 144 East 44th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; willing to wash and iron; good city reference. 318 West 49th St., first floor.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; first-class cook and waitress; city reference. 216 West 39th St., rear building.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best references. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By a neat German girl to cook, wash, iron, or general housework; city or country. 167 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant girl; seven years in last place; city or country. 1 East 72d St.

COOK, KITCHENMAID, FOOTMAN, BUTLER, housemaid, and laundress want situations. Apply, for one week, 12 East 37th St.

COOK.—By Japanese as first-class cook; or generally useful man with gentleman; travel; take care; best reference. 203 Sand St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Canadian Protestant woman as cook; good city reference. N., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook in small family. T. Flanly, 105 East 84th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can be seen at present employer's. 279 5th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable person as cook; city reference. 1,113 2d Av., Mack's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, day's work; is good laundress, cook, and housecleaner. Box 853 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good, honest young laundress out by the day. Mrs. J. Connolly, 207 West 66th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; few more customers; best styles and best work at reasonable rates. 39 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; latest styles; street, evening, and children's suits; reference. Miss McVey, 904 8th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady (Swiss) of refinement and education as governess or useful companion to lady or family going to Europe; excellent linguist and traveler; highest references exchanged. A. B., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement; city or country; can give best of reference. Walsh, 1,227 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By neat German; general housework, plain cook; city or country. 167 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's